FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

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STATE TAXES.

We have just printed a number of blanks for the Comptroller of State, to be sent to the different clerks to make their returns on; and the following abstract of articles taxed, with the amount of taxes on them will probably be interesting to tax payers.

On each $100 worth of land or town property, 12 cents; on each poll 40 cents; on interest received, and on dividends and profits in stocks, 3 per cent; on lawyers, doctors, &c., with salary or income of $500 a year, $3 each; on ditto of $750, $5 each; on ditto of $1000, $7 each; on ditto of $2000, $12 each; on ditto of $2500, $17 each; on ditto of $3000 or over, $22 each; on mortgages, &c., $1 each; on studs and jacks, $5, or over, as price per season; on capital in negro trade, 25 cts per $100; on capital in any other species of trade, 10 cts per $100; on marriage licenses, $1 each; on toll gates and bridges, $10 each; on gates across highways, $3 each; on ferries, five times the highest toll; on pistols and bowie knives, $1 each; on dirks and canes, 50 cts each; on gold watches, $1 each; on silver watches, 25 cts each; on harps, $2 each; on pianos, $1 each; on value of plate and jewelry, one per centum; on playing cards, 25 cts per pack; on pleasure carriages of the value of $50, fifty cents; of the value of $100, $1; of the value of $200, $2; of the value of $300, $3, and of the value of $400 or over, $4

Kal. Standard.

HOW WAS IT DONE?

The late Revisal of the statute laws of North Carolina contains sections of *new law*, which, if we have a proper understanding of the history and process of the Revisal, were procured to be inserted in a manner not very creditable to those concerned. Our attention has been turned to the subject by the chapter on "Currency," and in this connexion we refer our readers to an article from the Fayetteville Observer, for an extract from the chapter in question, and for some severe but just comments upon the same.

Under a preparatory Act, passed some two or three sessions ago, commissioners were appointed to revise, digest and revise the public statute laws of the State. It was, of course, the province of these commissioners to confine themselves to *revising*, and not to interpolate new laws or radically to alter the old ones. And we presume that in the appointment of the joint select committee on the Revisal, in the last Legislature, similar duties, and nothing more, were tacitly if not expressly imposed;—that such was the confidence reposed by the Legislature in the learning, intelligence and integrity of the commissioners, together with the select committee, that they proceed to pass the Revisal through the necessary forms required by their rules of legislation, without minutely and critically examining each and every section as it was read at the clerk's table.

We are informed that the 2d and 3d sections of the chapter on Currency (besides other sections in other chapters) did not appear in the printed draft of the Revisal as it was placed in the hands of members at the beginning of the session: of the precise process of amending we are not informed. And we know that they did not make their appearance in the pamphlet copies of the laws which were distributed in the Spring among the Justices of the several counties. Thus, the sections in question were not permitted to undergo the public scrutiny in the usual way; and under the circumstances attending their passage it is pretty clear that they did not undergo the scrutiny of the Legislature.

We are driven to the conclusion that we the people are indebted to the [illegible] every few gentlemen, for the important provisions in the statutes of the State, affecting the business of the country in its remotest ramifications, and all without the trouble of any consultation with that "many-headed fool" the public! Is it not a rare blessing in the country, to have legislators who abide *entirely* in their own wisdom and ability? We expect to recur to this subject again. The press would be remiss in its highest duty, if transactions of this nature were permitted to pass unnoticed and uncensured.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

A Consolation.—An obituary notice in a Wilmington (N. C.) paper, consoles the friends of the deceased by the reflection that "though we may not return to them, they may *shortly go to her.*" This is a consolation not generally appreciated by the life-loving people of our day.

N. O. Picayune

We remember that obituary notice, with the "consolation" it embodied, and also that it provoked our risibilities. People should recollect that notices of this description are difficult compositions. A good toast and a good obituary notice are two rare things.—*Wil. Herald.*

A Virginia postmaster has been inquiring of the Department the meaning of the little pictures stuck on the letters;" and another official in reply desired the Department to sustain him in a decision he had recently made against a fellow who insisted that "them pictures of Washington, on the letters, *paid the postage.*"

Two young men, residing in Granville, Vermont, a few days since traced several bears to their den in a cave upon the Green mountains. While one of the hunters stood guard, the other, named Collins, sixteen years of age, entered the cave armed with a double-barrelled pistol, and succeeded in killing three bears without receiving a scratch himself!

Cause of the Cold Snap.—An old gentleman, one of the stage sleighs, the other morning audibly wondered what caused the uncommon severity of the weather. "Why," grumbled a surly personage near to him. "When Dr. Kane left the north pole, he forgot to shut the back door after him."

The Lynn News tells a good story of two boys, one of whom was boasting of the beauties of his father's house. "It's got a cupola," said he, "and it's going to have something else." "What is it?" asked his interested companion. "Why, I heard father tell mother this morning, that it's going to have a *mortgage* on it!"

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1856.

SALE OF BANK STOCK.—10 shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock were sold in this place on Monday last at 21 per share.

Will not our South Carolina neighbors consider 21 per cent. premium a liberal price for the stock of a bank which they say is broken?

FROZEN TO DEATH.—An old negro man belonging to Wm. McIntyre, Esq., exposed himself, whilst intoxicated, to the bitter cold of Monday night last, in this vicinity, and was frozen to death.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CAPE FEAR COUNTRY.—We take pleasure in giving a conspicuous insertion to the following Card, and in requesting other Editors who feel an interest in the subject to do likewise. The object is a patriotic one, and we have not a doubt that it will be ably and effectively accomplished, so far as the materials of history can be obtained, by the advertiser, who is a gentleman of talents and character, whose researches have already, in a measure, qualified him for the task he proposes to undertake:

WANTED.

A Gentleman of the Bar, if sufficient encouragement is shown him, designs delivering, in Wilmington and Fayetteville, a COURSE of LECTURES on the

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CAPE FEAR COUNTRY:

and to this end desires, and through this medium calls upon, all those who may have Manuscripts and Documents relating to the Revolutionary History of this section of the State,—such as letters, printed documents, &c., to forward them to him at Elizabethtown, N. C.

All letters, &c., will be carefully preserved, and after being noted, will be safely returned to their proper owners.

Address **J. A. R.**, at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

THE SAMPSON COUNTY FAIR.—In the long list of premiums, published in the Wilmington Journal, we find that

R. C. Holmes, Esq. made 135 bushels of rice to the acre.

Jas. H. Stevens, 67½ bushels of corn from an acre.

Wm. Kirby exhibited a cotton plant 12 feet high.

J. Bryant, a potato weighing 8 lbs.

John L. Boykin, 67 pumpkins, weighing 1386 lbs. from one vine.

R. F. Boykin, a Colewort 8 ft. 8 inches high.

The long list of premiums, and the array of exhibiters, embracing nearly every name known to us in Sampson, shows that the first Sampson Fair was an imposing and most successful affair.

PORK.—Some droves of hogs, (from Sampson county, we believe,) have arrived, and sold at $9. It is said that more are wanted.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH ENGLAND.—We are glad to find in the Union a contradiction of the very positive statement that the Cabinet had resolved to recall Mr. Bachanan. See the article from the Union in another column.

The official paper is not always to be relied on. But in this instance it doubtless is; for there would seem to be no reason for recalling our Minister, however much there is for demanding the recall of the British Minister and Consuls.

A NEW KIND OF COURT.—In the late Message of Gov. Clark of New York, we find the following recommendation:—

"With the increase of population and business in our State, has come an increase of litigation. Although the judicial force was largely augmented by the new constitution, the courts, especially those in the commercial districts of the State, are burdened with accumulations of business which no amount of labor can despatch. The creation of local tribunals in large cities has afforded some relief.

"While the evil is acknowledged, the obvious remedy, and one which the constitution wisely contemplates, has not yet found favor with the Legislature. That is the establishment of Courts of Conciliation. The experience of other countries furnishes evidence of the beneficent workings of these tribunals. Through their instrumentality much hasty and needless litigation is arrested. Misapprehension of rights, and the conflict of interests among neighbors, by conciliating intervention, are amicably adjusted. Here, where courts are more resorted to than in any other country in the world, it is believed that the Tribunals of Conciliation would accomplish the reform so generally, and yet, hitherto, so unavailingly sought. I respectfully solicit your attention to the subject of their establishment."

This seems to us to be a wise, benevolent, and timely recommendation. We are not much familiar with Courts, but from what we have heard, we verily believe that four-fifths of all the litigated cases ought never to have gone into court at all, and that a large proportion of them would not go there, if there were such a tribunal as a Court of Conciliation to which to refer them.

We think there is an increasing disposition to compromise, or arbitrate, such cases; and to the credit of the legal profession we may add, that we think they very generally, in this part of the world at least, encourage such a judicious, friendly, and comparatively unexpensive mode of settling disputes.

It is said that the Law is a cheaper *luxury* in the United States than in any other country; and that that is the reason why people more generally indulge in it here than elsewhere in the world. It may be so; but it is dear enough here, in all conscience;—dear in the costs of suit; dear in the loss of time; dear in the evil passions which it engenders; and dearest of all in the habits of dissipation and idleness which an attendance upon Court is so apt to produce.

BOSTON SLAVE TRADERS.—The horrible massacre of 290 Chinese, by the officers of the *Boston* ship Waverly, is a fit commentary on the pretended opposition of Boston to slavery. The Waverly was engaged, not in the African, but in the Chinese slave trade. It is true the Chinese slaves are called "Coolies," but the difference is in the name. The Chinese are carried to Havana and to Callao, to be sold. The Waverly had 442 of them on board. The mate shot one of them for alleged mutiny, and drove all the others down in the hold, closed the hatches upon them, and there being no circulation of air provided or thought of, in 12 hours, during which they were thus confined, 251 of the miserable creatures died! It is said, but that is hardly credible, that boiling water was poured down upon them while thus confined!

The New England people imported and sold to the South the slaves with which they now say the country is "cursed." It seems that it only needs the opportunity of profit to induce them again to engage in the same business, notwithstanding their professed horror of slavery and the slave trade.

GAME TO THE LAST.—The following is the close of a long letter from Commodore Stewart, which was laid before the Senate on Thursday last. He is the oldest Captain in the Navy, and was set aside by the Navy Board as incompetent; from which decision he appeals to Congress. We have rarely if ever met with a nobler passage than this close of his letter. If there be one among the Board of his judges who can write better than this, or fight better than he did in the war of 1812, we would like to do honor to his name.

"Impelled (says the gallant Commodore) to this intrusion upon your notice by my sense of duty to a country I revere, a navy I love, and to my own slighted fame, but one thing remains for me to say. From the judgment which the President has adopted only because it came from a board created by authority of law, and by which my position is lowered, I appeal to the representatives of the American people. If through these high organs it shall appear that this judgment is not that of my countrymen, the wisdom of Congress will best do what their great constituency may desire without a suggestion from me; but if, on the contrary, the free, just, enlightened, and glorious nation to which every throb of my heart is consecrated, affirm the decree of my humiliation, her commission becomes a reproach."

By the way, the Buffalo Commercial, in an able and indignant article relative to the action of the Board, thinks it probable that the Senate will refuse to confirm the nominations of those officers whom the President, during the recess of Congress, promoted to the vacancies created by the action of the Board, and it contends, that as the commissions thus conferred by the President will expire at the end of this session of Congress, the promoted officers cannot fall back upon their old places, but will cease to be in the Navy at all.

If this be so, we think it will be apt to secure, rather than prevent, a confirmation of the promotions; for the Senate will not be so unjust and unwise as thus to legislate 200 other officers out of the Navy.

CONGRESS.

In the House on Saturday last, on motion of Mr. Clingman, a resolution was adopted forbidding any debate or personal explanation during the process of voting for Speaker.

A vote was then taken, as follows: Banks 94, Richardson 69, Fuller 31, Pennington 3, Scattering 5. Banks wanted 8 of a majority.

On Monday, Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, offered a resolution that if no Speaker be elected on Monday next, that the members all resign, and the House adjourn until the second Monday in May. This resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 26 majority.

Mr. Sneed proposed that each party select two from each of the opposing parties, who shall be considered the only candidates—these to be balloted for, dropping the lowest at each ballot, until an election be effected. Rejected

The House then proceeded to vote: Banks 92, Richardson 66, Fuller 31, Pennington 2, Campbell 3, Scattering 2. Necessary to a choice 99.

Mr. Rust proposed that all the present candidates be withdrawn, as they had proved great obstacles in the way of organization. To this, Messrs. Fuller and Pennington very readily consented, but their friends refusing, the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, submitted a resolution declaring that Gov. Smith, of Va., be elected Speaker. The resolution was rejected, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Boyce offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Our relations with Great Britain are of the most threatening character, indicating that we may be upon the eve of most startling events; and whereas, it is the imperative duty of the House, at this juncture of imminent peril, not to abdicate its great mission, but to fulfil it, by organizing if possible on such a basis as will give peace to our distracted country, and enable it to present an undivided front to the common enemy; therefore

Resolved, That the conservative elements of the House should unite in a sincere effort to elect a Speaker who will represent the great ideas of peace for ourselves and the sword for the stranger.

Mr. Stephens asked for an explanation of the facts on which the gentleman made this announcement.

Objection being made, on motion of Mr. Morgan the resolution was laid on the table.

After an ineffectual attempt to adopt the plurality rule, the House proceeded to vote for Speaker, with the following result: Banks 91, Richardson 67, Fuller 29, Campbell (of Ohio) 5, scattering 3. No choice.

SCENES IN CONGRESS.—On Friday last, two scenes occurred in the House, in which those abolition worthies, Giddings and Banks, "suffered some."

First for Giddings.

In a speech charging the Locofoco party with the responsibility for the present disorganized state of the House, he said,—

"In 1849 the whig and democratic parties, by agreement in caucus, adopted the plurality rule, and in that way a Speaker was elected, and it met with the approval of the country. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cobb] had received the benefit of that resolution, and he stood, with his party who then established that precedent, opposed to it now."

Mr. Cobb rose to correct this statement. The Whig caucus, he said, had adopted the plurality rule in 1849; but it was rejected in the democratic caucus by a decided majority. Afterwards it was offered in the House by a democrat, on his own responsibility, and adopted by the votes of the Whigs and a minority (only 20) of the democrats. No one on that occasion, he said, had more violently opposed the adoption of the rule than Giddings himself, who now advocated it.

Mr. Giddings insisted that he was right; that the plurality rule had been adopted in the democratic caucus. And he attempted to sustain his assertion by reading from a report of the scene as published in 1849. But he read the report in such a way—here a little and there a little—as to falsify the record. The deception was exposed by Mr. Jones of Tenn., who, as well as others of the members of the Congress of 1849, denounced his statement as untrue.

Finally, Mr. Letcher of Va. quoted from a speech which Giddings had delivered in 1849, five days after Mr. Cobb had been elected under the plurality rule, the following passage, from a pamphlet copy of the speech as revised and published by Giddings himself:—

"He [Mr. Giddings] desired to say to the House and the country that the present occupant of the Speaker's chair held his office as the necessary result of the plurality rule. That rule had been forced upon us by the whig party, aided by some small portion of the members from the other side of the House."

This bringing down of the [not *eagle* but] *buzzard*, "by a feather from his own wing," was received with shouts of laughter by the House. It silenced Giddings for a while, but he afterwards returned to the charge, and again was nailed to the counter, as base coin, by Messrs. Cobb, Edmundson, Orr, and Stanton.

And now for Banks.

In the same discussion,—

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, desired to know why it was that gentlemen, knowing that Mr. Banks could not be elected, still insisted upon sustaining him in preference to any other member of the Republican party? Was it because they endorsed the principles advanced by that gentleman, of the social equality of the white and black races, and desired to see the problem worked out by which it was to be ascertained which of the two races would absorb the other?

Mr. BANKS had made no such declaration. He had expressed no opinion upon either of the questions to which the gentleman had adverted, but had declared that he should wait before he should give a decisive answer with respect to them. According to his understanding of language, the sentiments which the gentleman had announced as having been declared by him (Mr. B.) were not to be drawn from any just interpretation of the language he has used when interrogated on these subjects. He knew perfectly well, as did every man, that there was inequality in the condition and in the present capacity of the white and black races, and had never said that they were equal.

As regarded the sentiments imputed to him by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Clingman) the other day, and which he utterly disclaimed upon the instant, he had to say that he had never entertained nor contemplated in his mind any such idea as that which was then presented. The theory of the amalgamation of the races was as ineffably repugnant to his mind as it was to that of the gentleman from Virginia or the gentleman from North Carolina, or of any other man. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. LETCHER desired to read from the gentleman's remarks as deliberately corrected by him, and placed upon the record with all the solemnity that could be given by the most careful and anxious reflection. Here was the gentleman's language:

"I have to say, in this matter, that I accept the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. In regard to the superiority of races, I am impressed with the conviction that it is to be determined only by capacity for endurance. So far as I have studied the subject, it seems to me to be the universal law that the weaker is always absorbed and disappears in the stronger race."

Now, if the negro was to absorb or be absorbed, Mr. L. desired to know how it was to be done? [Laughter.] Or if the converse was true, that the white race was to absorb or be absorbed in this struggle between the races, how was that to be done? [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. BANKS called the attention of the gentleman to the fact that the language which he had read related to a question which he had not undertaken to determine.

Mr. LETCHER. If the gentleman has not undertaken to determine it, why does he undertake to speak of the probable absorption of the one or the other race?

Mr. BANKS. I have not spoken of the probable absorption of the one or the other.

Mr. LETCHER. Then besides, the gentleman has given this subject study, as he says in this extract.

Mr. BANKS. The gentleman from Virginia misrepresents my language. I did not assert that I have given the subject study.

Mr. LETCHER. I will read it to the House. Listen to your own words, and you will see:

"So far as I have studied the subject, [great laughter,] it seems to me to be the universal law that the weaker is always absorbed and disappears in the stronger race. Whether the black race of this continent or any other part of the world is equal to the white race can only be determined by the absorption and disappearance of one or the other; and I propose to wait [for what, sir?] until the respective races can be properly subjected to this philosophical test before I give a decisive answer."

A LIBERAL DEED.—The Raleigh Standard, speaking of the suffering among the poor during this severe winter, says,—

"We trust we may be pardoned for referring to the very kind-hearted gentleman, who recently visited several grocery stores in the City, and requested of the different proprietors to furnish meat, meal and wood, at his expense, to all they might see in want, and who really deserved his charity. This was truly a philanthropic and noble act, worthy of all praise. May many years of happiness yet crown his head, and may he derive much pleasure from witnessing the results of his tender and thoughtful consideration for his fellow creature. Need we say to others, who possess the means—"Go thou, and do likewise?"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

Alliance of Spain and the Western Powers.—It has been ascertained that the long talked of alliance between Spain and the Western Powers has been formally consummated, the former binding herself to send to the field from 10,000 to 20,000 men in the spring, and the latter to protect Spanish interests; particularly Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

Our Relations with England.—Amid the many conflicting statements with regard to our relations with England, authentic information warrants the following assertion. Mr. Crampton's recall has been demanded, and the exequaturs of the British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati will be revoked. Mr. Buchanan has not and will not be recalled, unless at his own request.

No special message to either House of Congress relative to foreign affairs has been contemplated, much less has it been the subject of Cabinet consultations.

Mr. Boyce's resolutions to-day were not submitted with the consent or knowledge of the Executive, but was an independent proposition of his own.

Negotiations between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are still open, despatches having been sent out by the last steamer. Nothing has transpired since the delivery of the President's message to change the aspect of our relations abroad.

Printing in the Woods.—We are doing what perhaps has never been done in the United States before—we are printing the Wisconsin Mirror in the woods!—not a dwelling, except our own, within a half a mile of us, and only one within a mile!! The forest oaks hang over our office and dwelling, the deer and rabbits shy around us, and the patridges and quails seek our acquaintance by venturing nearer and near our doors. The noble Wisconsin is bearing onward its immense burdens of ice, majestically and silently, within sight of our windows; and the snow-capped hills, covered with scattering oaks and pines, peer up in the distance. There is romance and reality in all this, and we feel almost willing to publish a paper in such a location, just for the excitement of the thing. But most of the romance is soon to be spoiled. Already several dwellings are in progress near us, and before many weeks they are to be occupied by interesting neighbors; and when Spring and Summer shall come, we expect such a clatter of axes and spades, and trowels and saws and hammers, that we shall hardly be able to write our editorials without introducing more or less of the confusion. The fact is we expect a large village—yea, a city—to grow up rapidly around us; and that is why we are *printing in the woods!*—*Wisconsin Mirror, Jan.* 1.

The editor of the New York Tribune undertakes to tell what is said and done by "men who know the ropes." That editor may not know the ropes himself, but possibly he will become acquainted with one of them if he doesn't learn to behave himself.—*Prentice.*

Prentice, it is useless to say, is responsible for the following *naughty* slip-of-the-tongue.—"Our contemporary undertakes to discuss what he calls a "knotty question." Can he untie anything knotty? Echo answers, *not he.*"

MARRIED,

In Randolph Co., 28th December, by the Rev. Wm. McGee, Mr. WILLIAM MARSH to Miss LINY MILLER, daughter of Riley Miller.

In Randolph Co., 17th inst., by A. M. Pugh, Esq., Mr. DAN BRILES to Miss EMILY, daughter of Rev. Enoch Sawyer.

At Butner's Hotel, in Salem, on Thursday, 17th inst. by Rev. Mr. Bahnson, JAMES B. SHELTON, publisher of the Lexington and Yadkin Flag, to Miss MARY VIRGINIA LONG, of Davie county.

DIED,

Near Mount Olive, Wayne Co., N. C., December 28, 1855, CORNELIA, infant daughter of James and Mary J. Williams.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

In Chatham County, on the 1st inst., of diabetes JOHN LINDSEY, formerly of Orange Co., N. C.

In Bladen Co., on the 10th of January, at his residence on Brown Marsh, Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland. He was 92 years, 11 months, and 5 days old. This Father emigrated to this country in the year 1775. Mr. Campell was a man of great purity of character, candid and courteous in his intercourse with his fellow man. He neither wished to live, nor murmured that it is appointed unto all men to die, but meekly awaited the appointed time of the Lord, and gave up his soul without a struggle.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, Jan'y 23, Str. Fanny, with passengers, and goods for Troy & Marsh, B F Tew, C Harrison & Co, W B Jackson, H Erambert, H H Haze.

C. F. Line, Jan'y 24, Str. Flora McDonald, with goods for D Murphy, J W Sandford, S J Hinsdale, E Haugh, Worth & Utley, Murchison, Reid & Co, J & W A Cameron, L R Hooker, H D McLean, J H Haughton.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 19.—Brig Billow from Martinique. 20.—Schr. Wm. H. Smith from New York. 21.—Schrs. Midyett from Washington, N. C.; Devil Bug from Smithville; Ben and Bennet Planner from New York. 22.—Schrs. Pearl, and Volant from Jacksonville, J C Manson from Shallotte.

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale
IN ROBESON COUNTY,
2 miles from Randalsville P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises. M. McBRYDE.
August 5. 34*tf

Coming to the Point!—Greely's Tribune declares that slavery must be eradicated, because slaves under-work the poor whites of the North, and reduce them and their wives and children to die of famine! If they can't get rid of such rivals in no other way, they will resort to Sharp's rifles!

This is a new tack. Heretofore slavery was abhorrent to God and man because of its injustice to the enslaved class—and Heaven and earth were to be moved, in the name of liberty, equality and humanity! But now we are told that "the free men of the North can contemplate the sufferings of African slaves with the same composure of soul, that they do those of the enslaved masses of Hindostan!"

There it is! all their sublime and disinterested professions vanish in smoke. The entire stimulant to their magnanimous endeavors in behalf of the Africans, degenerates into a base and sordid struggle for filthy lucre. The black slaves under-work their white slaves! That's the secret of all their philanthropy!—*Richmond Whig.*

Rewards of Mechanical Genius.—The Scientific American says that the right to a portion of Ward's patent shingle machine was recently sold for $35,000, and a portion of Robertson's Sewing Machine—an invention which can be carried in the pocket, has been sold for $30,000. Howe's patent Sewing Machine yields, it is said, $50,000 for licenses to use it, and Singer's Machine puts $75,000 into the pockets of its owners. Rights to the use of a Corn Planter have been sold to the amount of $30,000. Clark's patent Pump sold for $20,000. A portion of the right of an Apple Paring Machine $2,000, and Creamer's patent Car Brake $200,000. Such rewards as these are encouraging to mechanical genius.

SELECT SCHOOL.
R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THIS School, located in Granville county, N. C., about 9 miles south of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles south-west of Tynesville Depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.

The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence in the community.

Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition for a Session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.

The Principal having been engaged in teaching during the last 19 years of his life, and for the most part in connection with some of the first Institutions in the State, is of course known to some extent in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville county, N. C.

Oct. 27. 48*3m

Montgomery Male Academy.
R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session: those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks. Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 60*tf

DESIRABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the Farm on which he now resides, consisting of Six Hundred Acres—One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good new Dwelling and all the necessary out houses; the water is good and the location healthy. It is situated in the lower end of Richmond County, two miles from Laurinburgh, where there is a flourishing Male School, and will not be far from the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information will please call on me on the premises, or address me at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.
Oct. 18. 44*tf

Leather Belting or Bands,
At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☜ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

CUMBERLAND
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Fall Term, 1855.

HIS Honor, J. W. Ellis, Judge presiding: It is ordered by his Honor, that a SPECIAL TERM of the SUPERIOR COURT of LAW and EQUITY be held for the County of Cumberland, the week beginning with the Second Monday in FEBRUARY, A. D., 1856, and that the Clerk of the Court give six weeks' notice thereof in each of the newspapers in the town of Fayetteville.

Suitors, Witnesses and others, having business to transact on the Civil Docket are required to attend punctually, on the Second Monday in February next, at the Court House in Fayetteville.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the Seventh Monday after the Fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1855.

53*tc] JESSE T. WARDEN, C. S. C.

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level & productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county
Oct. 28, 1854. 44*tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Roneson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Mr Benson J. Lossing read an interesting paper upon the Great Seal of the United States. He commenced by giving an account of the origin of seals, from the time of the Egyptian King, Cheops, to the present day. In regard to the Great Seal, he said: The first committee on the subject was appointed on the 4th of July, 1776. This committee reported in 1779, at which time another was appointed. The report of this committee was presented in Congress on the 10th of May, 1780. Nothing was done, however, till 1782, when the present seal was adopted. This seal was described as follows:—Thirteen stripes, red and blue, on a shield, above which is a blue field, with thirteen stars, intended to represent the thirteen original States. These are all displayed on the breast of the American eagle, which holds in its right talon an olive branch, in its left a bundle of thirteen arrows, and in its beak a scroll, inscribed with the motto "*E Pluribus Unum.*" For the crest over the head of the eagle, there is a glory breaking through a cloud, and within this glory are thirteen stars on a blue field. On the reverse of the seal is an unfinished pyramid, above which is the all-seeing eye, and over this again are the words "*Annuit Cœptis*"—"God has favored the undertaking." On the base of the pyramid is the date 1776, in numerical letters, under which is the following motto:—"*Novus ordo Seclorum,*" which translated means, "A new order of things has commenced in the New World." Mr. Lossing concluded by reading the celebrated prophecy of Merlin, a copy and explanation of which was published in the Columbian Magazine of June, 1787, as follows:—

MERLIN'S PROPHECY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Dean Swift has given, in his works, one of the prophecies of Merlin, the British Wizard, written above a thousand years ago. He tells us that he found it in an old edition of Merlin's prophecies, imprinted at London, by John Hawkins, in the year 1530. My father, who was a curious antiquarian, had in his possession a copy of some *Sybilline verses*, which, he assured me, were faithfully copied from the *same book*. The old gentleman, though a tolerable hand at explanation, could make nothing more of them than a *prediction* of the *perpetual duration* of the *British Empire*; an idea which he cherished with singular partiality. "The world," he would say, "will always turn about on its axis the same way; ships can never *sail* above the clouds; and that *seven* and *six* should make but *one*, is an arithmetical solecism. Therefore, the *lion's* strength shall never fail." I had ever too great a veneration for his abilities to distrust the truth of this solution, and for a long time regarded this *oracle* as a most unfavorable prognostic of the ill success of America in her contest with a nation, whom Heaven itself had declared to be unconquerable. But an ingenious friend, to whom I lately showed them, was struck with the accomplishment of the prophecies, in a manner very different from my father's solution of them, on seeing an elegant engraving of the arms of the United States in one of the first numbers of the Columbian Magazine. He took a copy of the verses from me, and in a few days returned them, with some explanatory notes subjoined. I now enclose them for your perusal, and if you think them worthy of a place in your collection, they are at your service. It is necessary to premise, that the orthography of them is modernized in the copy sent you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
COLUMBUS.

SYBILLINE ORACLES.

Extracted from an old edition of Merlin's prophecies, supposed to be written above a thousand years ago; imprinted at London, by John Hawkins, in the year 1530.

I.

When the *Savage* is meek and mild,
The *frantic Mother* shall stab her child.

II.

When the *Cock* shall woo the *Dove*,
The *Mother*, the *Child* shall cease to love.

III.

When men, like moles, work under ground,
The *Lion*, a *Virgin* true shall wound.

IV.

When the *Dove* and *Cock*, the *Lion* shall fight,
The *Lion* shall crouch beneath their might.

V.

When the *Cock* shall guard the *Eagle's* nest,
The *Stars* shall rise *all in the West*.

VI.

When *ships* above the clouds shall sail,
The *Lion's* strength shall surely fail.

VII.

When *Neptune's* back with *stripes is red*,
The sickly *Lion* shall hide his head.

VIII.

When *seven* and *six* shall make but *one*,
The *Lion's* might shall be undone.

Verse 1st.—The settlement of America by a civilized nation, is very clearly alluded to in the first line. The *frantic mother* is *Britain*. *America* still feels the wounds she has received from her.

Verse 2d.—The *Cock* is *France*; the *Dove* is *America*, *Columbia*. Their union is the epocha when America shall cease to love Britain; for so I understand the prophecy, in which there is manifestly an equivoque, which is one of the most striking characteristics of the ancient oracles.

Verse 3d.—In many parts of Europe, there are subterranean works carried on by persons who never see the sun. But, perhaps, the solution may more particularly be referred to the siege of York, in Virginia, where the approaches were carried on by working in the earth. In the second line there is another equivoque. We are told by Mr. Addison, in his Spectator, that a lion will not hurt a true maid. This, at first view, seems to be contradicted by the prophecy; but, on examination, it will be found that at the epocha referred to, the virgin, Columbia, (or, perhaps, *Virginia*, by which name all North America was called in the days of Queen Elizabeth,) shall wound the *lion*, that is, *Britain*, which shows the precise time when the oracle should be accomplished.

Verse 4th clearly alludes to the successes of the united forces of America and France, against those of Britain.

Verse 5th.—For the solution of this oracle, as well as all the rest, we are indebted to the engraving of the *arms* of the *United States*, in the Columbian Magazine for September, 1786. America is clearly designated by the eagle's nest, as it is the only part of the globe where the *bald eagle* (the arms of the United States) is to be found. Thus, this hitherto inexplicable prophecy may now be easily understood, as meaning that when the *cock*, that is, France, shall protect America (as she did during the late war,) the stars, that is, the standard of the American empire, shall rise in this western hemisphere.

Verse 6th.—It is very remarkable, that the first discovery of the amazing properties of inflammable air, by means of which men have been able to explore a region, till then impervious to them, happened in the same year when *Britain's* strength was so reduced, as to oblige her to acknowledge the independence of America. The *boats*, in which the adventurous æronauts traversed the upper regions, are the *ships* here referred to.

Thus far, the prophecy seems to have been already fully and literally accomplished. It is to be hoped that the accomplishment of those which remain is not far remote.

Verse 7th.—I understand to mean, that when the *sea* (*Neptune's back*) is *red* with the *American stripes*, the naval power of Britian shall decline. A proper exertion in the art of ship-building, would soon produce this effect, and, whenever Congress is vested with the power of regulating the commerce of America, we may hope to see the full accomplishment of this prediction.

Verse 8th.—This oracle clearly alludes to an epocha not far removed, as we may hope. For when the Thirteen States shall, under the auspices of the present *federal convention* have strengthened and cemented their union, by a proper revisal of the articles of confederation, so as to be really but ONE NATION, Britain will no longer be able to maintain that rank and consequence among the nations of the earth, which she hath hitherto done.

March 10, 1787.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Extract from Mr. Everett's Speech at the celebration of Mr. Webster's birthday.

"Although it was not my purpose, as I have said, on this occasion to dwell on political topics, I may, in illustration of this last remark, observe that it was my happiness, at his request, to pass a part of the evening of the 25th of January, 1850, with him; and he went over to me from a very concise brief, the main topics of the speech prepared for the following day—the second speech on Foote's resolution, which he accounted the greatest of his parliamentary efforts. Intense anticipation, I need not remind you, awaited that effort, both at Washington and throughout the country. A pretty formidable personal attack was to be repelled; New England was to be vindicated against elaborate disparagement; and more than all, the true theory of the Constitution as heretofore generally understood, was to be maintained against a new interpretation, devised by perhaps the acutest logician in the country; asserted with equal confidence and fervor, and menacing a revolution in the government. Never had a public speaker a harder task to perform; and except on the last great topic,—which undoubtedly was familiar to his habitual contemplations, his opportunity for preparation had been most inconsiderable,—for the argument of his accomplished opponent had been concluded but the day before the reply was to be made.

I sat an hour and a half with Mr. Webster the evening before this great effort. The impassioned parts of his speech, and those in which the personalities of his antagonist were retorted, were hardly indicated in his prepared brief. So calm and unimpassioned was he, so entirely at ease and free from that nervous excitement which is almost unavoidable, so near the moment which is to put the whole man to the proof, that I was tempted, absurdly enough, to think him not sufficiently aware of the magnitude of the occasion. I ventured even to intimate to him that what he was to say the next day would, in a fortnight's time, be read by every grown man in the country. But I soon perceived that his calmness was the repose of conscious power. The battle had been fought and won within, upon the broad field of his own capacious mind; for it was Mr. Webster's habit first to state to himself his opponent's argument in its utmost strength. Hence it came to pass that he was never taken by surprise by any turn of the discussion. Besides, the moment and the occasion were too important for trepidation. A surgeon might as well be nervous who is going to cut within a hair's breadth of a great artery. He was not only at ease, but sportive and full of anecdote; and, as he told the Senate playfully the next day, he slept soundly that night on the formidable assault of his accomplished adversary. So the great Conde slept on the eve of the battle of Rocroi; so Alexander the Great slept on the eve of the battle of Arbela; and so they awoke to deeds of immortal fame. As I saw him in the evening, (if I may borrow an illustration from his favorite amusement,) he was as unconcerned and as free of spirit, as some here present have often seen him, while floating in his fishing boat along a hazy shore, gently rocking on the tranquil tide, dropping his line here and there, with the varying fortune of the sport. The next morning he was like some mighty Admiral, dark and terrible, casting the long shadow of his frowning tiers far over the sea, that seemed to sink beneath him; union and pennant streaming from the top-mast heads, and bearing down like a tempest upon his antagonist, with all his canvass strained to the wind and all his thunders roaring from his broadsides.

Do not wonder, my friends, that I employ these military illustrations. I do so partly because, to the imaginations of most men, they suggest the liveliest conceptions of antagonistic energy and power; partly because they are in themselves appropriate—

"Peace hath her victories
Not less renowned than war."

On the two sides of this great parliamentary contest there were displayed as much intellectual power, as much moral courage, as much elevation of soul, as in any campaign, ancient and modern. And from the wars of those old Assyrian kings and conquerors, whose marble effigies, now lying on the floor of Mr. William Appleton's warehouse, after sleeping for twenty-five hundred years on the banks of the Tigris, have, by the strange vicissitudes and chances of human things, been dug up from the ruins of Nineveh and transported across the Atlantic—a wonder and a show,—I say from the wars of Sennacherib and Nimrod himself, down to that now raging in the Crimea there never was a battle fought whose consequences were more important to humanity than the maintenance or overthrow of that constitutional Union which, in the language of Washington, "makes us one people." Yes, better had Alexander perished in the Granicus, better had Asdrubal triumphed at the Metaurus, better had Nelson fallen at the mouth of the Nile or Napoleon on the field of Marengo, than that one link should part in the golden chain which binds this Union together, or the blessings of a peaceful confederacy be exchanged for the secular curses of border war."

Untrue.—The story that a Mr. Brady, school teacher in Lexington, Kentucky, from Ohio, was tarred and feathered in that city recently for publishing a letter in an Oxford, (Ohio) paper, reflecting upon the institution of slavery is untrue. The gentleman himself states in the Cincinnati Commercial, that the "outrage" was nothing more than an assault made upon him by two or three ruffians who dragged him a short distance from the door of his dwelling and daubed his face with black paint. During the scuffle, Brady was robbed of his pocket book. The Commercial says:

Saturday morning he was told that the School Committee wished to see him, and he walked to their office, and there met them. They all expressed very much regret at the outrage, hoped that he was not much hurt, etc., but told him that it was understood that he was the author of the Oxford letter, as they called it, and that, as there was a strong feeling existing against him in the cummunity, the best thing that he could do would be to resign and leave. This advice Brady took and accordingly resigned.

Hon. Thomas Corwin fell on ice in the street in Cincinnati, a few days ago, and fractured his thigh bone.

From the Wilmington Herald.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

We commend to the attention of all interested in the above named enterprize, and indeed to the public generally, the following note from Mr. Henry A. London, the Treasurer of the Company, respecting the actual condition of the works at present, and the extent of damage they have sustained by the recent extraordinary freshes. The statement of Mr. London will be found highly interesting. We will add in this connection that the public confidence here, in the work, so far as our opportunities for ascertaining the same warrant the opinion, is by no means shaken. Our people are generally satisfied with the manner with which the works have stood the late severe tests to which they have been exposed, and believe that they will be able to stand up against any and all freshes hereafter.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR: Knowing the deep interest that is felt, not only by the stockholders, but your whole community, in the completion of the works on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, I am truly gratified to have it in my power to correct, in some measure, the reports in circulation of the damage the works on the Cape Fear River have sustained by the late freshets. I have not had an opportunity of seeing and examining for myself, but will give you in substance, the reports made by the President and Assistant Engineer to the Board of Directors, at their meeting, held on Friday, the 18th, at their office in Pittsborough. There was no report received from the Chief Engineer—supposed to have been detained by the failure of the mails.

At Cross Creek, the work was progressing rapidly, and its completion expected shortly; and it was thought that the report made by Mr. Douglass, in November, that the boats would be running by the first of January, would be realized. In this, however, we have all been disappointed; for the work has sustained considerable damage, and will delay the navigation of boats for some time. The bank on the lock side of the river has been washed away for upwards of 150 feet, taking off with it timber, lumber, spikes and tools; and, as the water continues up, it is impossible to ascertain exactly what amount of damage has been sustained, but at least 1000 feet of packing has been washed out. The Lock and Dam, as far as they were finished, have remained uninjured, and prove the strength of the structures, when completed, to withstand any freshet. The Board of Directors have taken steps to know who, if any one, who has had the work in charge, are censurable for the damage done. They have also made arrangements, through the Engineer and President, with a contractor, to have the break repaired with as little delay as possible.

At Jones's Falls, some damage has been done to the banks and the abutments, owing to the raising of the dam in height, and not having time to secure the abutment. The contractor, at this point, has also sustained a loss of $600 or $700 damage done the old lock.

At Silver Run, the lower gates of the lock were broken out by a timber raft, the owner having got alarmed and turned the same adrift.

At Red Rock, the contractor, who had just commenced the improvement at that point, lost all he had done.

At Haw Ridge there has been nothing done by the contractor. The Lock and Dam have sustained no damage.

At Green Rock, the contractor has nearly completed the bracing up of the Lock; he will not be able to put on the gravel retainers before late in the Spring, which will not however prevent the using of the Lock. The Lock and Dam at this point have sustained no injury.

At Narrow Gap, no injury done.

At Sharp Fields, the work has been thoroughly repaired, and no damage sustained.

McAlister's in the same condition as Sharp Fields; also, Fox's Island and Norringtons.

At Battle's, the only injury was to the gravel retainer, which was in an unfinished condition.

At Buckhorn, the contractor has done his work faithfully, and it has withstood the freshet without the least damage; although it was predicted that the first freshet would sweep the whole of that work. He has nearly completed his contract, which is the last point on the Cape Fear.

The Board of Directors are so sanguine of the speedy completion of all the work on the Cape Fear, that they have ordered the Engineer to make a survey of Deep River, and to report the same, with plans and specifications, in order that they may be able to put it under contract at their next meeting to be held on the 14th March. I hope the above statements will afford your Greensborough correspondent some relief, if not satisfaction.

Yours very respectfully,
HENRY A. LONDON.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In Latham v. Simmons, from Washington, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Rule & Hall v. Council, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Burbank & Williams v. Wood, from Wayne, affirming the judgment below.

By PEARSON, J.—In Brothers v. Harrell, in Equity from Gates, declaring that the injunction ought to be dissolved. Also, in Murphy v. Merritt, from Sampson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Parish v. Merritt, from Sampson, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Walters & Walker v. Breeden, from Columbus, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Court below.

By BATTLE, J.—In Spruill v. Davenport, from Washington, judgment here for plaintiff for sixpence. Also, in White v. Stanton, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment. Also, in Kichen v. Pridgen, from New Hanover, awarding a *venire de novo*.—*Ral. Standard.*

Fatal Affray at Chapel Hill.—We learn that on Sunday night last, a quarrel arose between Mr. Reid, a law student at our University, and a man by the name of Cheek, living in the village of Chapel Hill. It seems that Cheek raised a chair to strike Reid, whereupon the latter drew a revolver and fired three balls into Cheek, killing him instantly. Mr. Reid was arrested and gave bail in $2,500.

Goldsboro' Tribune, 24th inst.

Gold.—We have in our possession a fine specimen of gold rock picked up on the 22d ultimo, by Cyrus Stinson, on the plantation of his father, about 9 miles east from Charlotte, on the Lawyer's road. It is said to weigh 175 dwts. and when separated from the rock in which the gold is embedded will be worth over $100. He has found another lump, nearly solid, which is worth about $10. Mr. Stinson intends to make further examinations for this precious article.

Charlotte Whig.

The Manteo Paper Mills, of this county, were sold at the Court House in Raleigh on Thursday last for $29,600. We learn they were bid off by Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., for the Bank of the State.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Hon. Jefferson Davis has been elected to the U. S. Senate in place of Hon. Stephen Adams, whose term will expire March 4th 1857.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, Jan'y 23.

The Steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst., arrived at her wharf this morning.

European affairs are unchanged and quiet. The news consists merely of an extension of the Peace rumors brought over by the previous Steamer. Russia's answer to the ultimatum of the Allies cannot arrive till the 10th, and probably later. It is expected that it will contain neither an absolute assent nor a refusal to accede to the propositions of the Allies, but will make a counter proposition, to be settled by renewed Conferences.

The feeling in England continues warlike, and in France it is again becoming so.

Russia continues to make incessant preparations for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

We have nothing later from the Crimea. The French blew up the docks at Sebastopol on the 22nd.

Affairs in Asia were unchanged.

The British news is unimportant.

The Conference in regard to the Danish Sound Dues has been postponed indefinitely.

Sweden continues to make active warlike preparations.

The English funds rallied, but a relapse subsequently took place, and they closed at 86⅝. Money was in good demand at 5 per cent. At Paris three per cents closed at a decline of a from ¼ to ⅜.

It is again confidently asserted that Austria will submit peace propositions to the German Diet, and call on the Diet to support them. Dates from the Crimea to the 29th say that the Russians have increased their fortifications over Inkerman, and new batteries have been unmasked by them on the left of the Tchernaya.

Paris letters alluding to the recent report that the United States had made a treaty with the Shah of Persia guaranteeing the Territory on the Persian Gulf, say that though no such treaty has yet been made, they are certain most friendly advances have been made, and it is unfortunate that at the moment that Russia and America are intriguing with the Shah a suspension of Persian diplomatic relations with England has taken place.

LIVERPOOL, Jan'y 9.

Commercial.—Cotton—Sales of the last three days 18,000 bales. The market is dull, but prices are unchanged, although some Circulars report a decline of ⅛ to ¼. Sales to speculators and exporters each of a thousand bales.

Breadstuffs.—Flour has advanced 6d., with an improved demand. Wheat advanced 2d. Corn firm and tending upward; prices unaltered.

THREE DAYS LATER!

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

The American steamship Baltic arrived this morning from Europe with dates up to the 12th inst. Expectation is on tip-toe, to learn the issue of the peace propositions, as the term allowed Russia for decision, extends only to the 18th inst. Nevertheless Berlin and Vienna papers report advices already there, that the Czar will make no further concessions; on the other hand certain formal Conferences are in session at St. Petersburgh for the purpose of discussing the proposals, and are attended by Nesselrode, Esterhazy, Zeback and Sommer. The Independence Belge, publishes a text of the allied proposals. The general impression is that Russia will neither accept or reject, but send Count Stakelberg to Vienna with counter proposals.

Denmark announces her neutrality, and has no connection with Swedish alliance.

Crimea.—Nothing of importance from the Crimea.

Paris.—Napoleon threatens (!) to go personally to the seat of war.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.

Commercial.—Cotton declined from ⅛ to ⅛. Sales for the week 44,000 bales. Fair Orleans 6, fair upland 5¼, middling uplands 5-16. Flour advanced one shilling as compared with prices of week previous. Quotations same as by the Africa. Consols declined to 68⅛ and 68¼.

Latest from London.—Advices from Montevideo up to November, announce that a revolution was begun in the city, lasting for four days. The scene was horrible; a bloody conflict being kept up, in which 100 were killed and a much larger number wounded. Order was restored on the 29th, when Munoz and the revolutionary party embarked for Buenos Ayres in steamer. In conformity with the demands of diplomatic agents resident in Montevideo, foreigners maintained strict neutrality.

Important to Postmasters.—Our attention has been called to the fact that some postmasters are in the habit of sending back to the mailing office letters reaching them for delivery, because they were not prepaid by stamps, but by money. This is wrong, and arises from a misapprehension of the law. In no case, indeed, should a letter, after it has reached the office of delivery, be returned for postage, much less should it be returned because the postage was not paid by stamps. It is the general duty of postmasters to see that letters are prepaid by stamps, but when (having been prepaid in cash, either through ingorance of the law, or inadvertence, or want of stamps on the part of the mailing postmaster) they reach their destination, it is the duty of the postmaster to deliver them the same as though prepaid by stamps. It will necessarily happen, in the introduction of the stamp-prepayment system, that supplies of stamps will fail to reach some of the small and remote offices at the proper time, and it would be doing violence to the citizens of those localities to return, and thus delay their correspondence, because of a circumstance so unavoidable. Entertaining this view of the subject, the department has instructed postmasters, not having stamps, to forward letters as heretofore when prepaid by money. If an unpaid letter, from any cause, gets into the mail and reaches its destination, it should be delivered on payment of postage at prepaid rate.—*Washington Union.*

Refreshing.—A writer in yesterday's *Enquirer* is ludicrously extravagant in his admiration of the Brigadier President, and ludicrously sanguine in reference to his prospects for re-election. After the tallest sort of a eulogy upon his qualifications for office, his enlarged patriotism, his high sense of official obligations, his unfaltering determination to stand by the constitution, and his late luminous and patriotic message, the aforesaid writer climaxes it thus wise:

Aristotle says, that a statue lies in a block of marble, and the art of the statuary only brings it out; and so with the President, he is already re-elected in the heart of the people, and the ballot box will, at the proper time, lift the veil that now conceals the fact from public view.

Pierce "is already re-elected in the hearts of the people!" In the name of all the prophets and all the Democratic politicians, we say—*Fudge.*

Richmond Whig.

Effect of Fright.—On Saturday, a newly married couple from Wilmington, N. C. being in Petersburg, the bride-groom went skating on the Appomattox. He presently disappeared through a hole in the ice; but the water being shallow, he escaped without serious injury. Not so with the bride; when she saw her husband go through the ice, she at once swooned, and since her recovery, manifests symptoms of insanity.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.—One of the most prominent men in the Dry Goods Trade in New York writes to the Independent, that the business promises to be very large this Spring, and he fears that the credit system will be extended to the utmost. "The time has come (says he) when a more rigid credit system must be adopted, not only in New York, but all over the country. Probably nine-tenths of the failures which have ever occurred in large cities can be directly traced either to recklessness or bad management in giving credits. Many a concern has started with fair prospects for a prosperous career, but determining to *distinguish* themselves at the outset, have plunged headlong the first year into a long credit business, amounting to more than *twenty times* the capital invested.

"It is seldom if ever safe for any House to do a credit business which shall exceed, in a single season, five times the capital invested. Whatever more therefore is done should be done for cash. A firm commencing trade, for instance, on the first day of January with a cash capital of fifty thousand dollars should not have due them, outstanding, on the first day of July, more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This should be the *outside* limit if the risks are of the *very first class*. [If the writer had said *three for one* we think he would have been nearer the mark.] Another rule should be carefully observed, viz., never to give a credit *exceeding* in length the time obtained by yourself. If you buy goods on eight months' credit, don't sell them on *ten* or *twelve*, but on *three*, *four* or *six*. You may do less business, but you will be more independent, and more successful in the end. In observing these rules yourself, select for your customers *only* those who act upon the *same* principles. Don't give credit to those, however responsible they may be *reputed* to be, who buy goods of you on six months, and then trust them out to 'rich farmers,' or "the most respectable families," on twelve. The trade of such men is not worth having. It will cost more than it will come to.

"In giving credit, select only men of good moral character. Any other foundation to rest upon is wood, hay and stubble. If the man is rich, and yet is known to be *vicious* or without moral principle, let him alone. He is unworthy of credit. If he wants your goods let him pay *cash* for them."

The writer adds, that requiring notes negotiable at bank from persons desiring credit, is becoming very common, and he thinks should be universal.

DR. W. F. BASON,
DENTIST,

NOW at Fayetteville Hotel, would be pleased to see his former friends and all others who need their Teeth attended in such a manner as 14 years' almost constant practice will justify him in saying cannot be excelled.

N. B. To those unacquainted he begs to say that he is known to, and has the privilege of referring to many of the most prominent citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity.

As time is limited, apply early.

Jan'y 23. 72-tf

BOY TO HIRE.

A SMART active Boy, about 15 years of age, to hire for the remainder of the year. Apply to G. B. BAKER, at the Book Store.

Jan'y 23. 72-tf

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO WOMAN with a young child,—a good Cook, Washer and Ironer.

WM. HUSKE.

Jan'y 23. 72-2t

Harper's Magazine for February,

just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the C. F. and D. R. Navigation Company, at Pittsboro', until the 14th of March 1856, for the work on Deep River, and for all materials according to the plans and specifications of the Engineer, to be filed in the office.

HENRY A. LONDON, Secretary.

Pittsboro' Jan. 21, 1856. 72-td

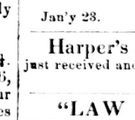
The University's Family Remedies:

ISSUED under the Seal, Sanction and Authority of
THE UNIVERSITY
OF FREE MEDICINE AND POPULAR KNOWLEDGE:
Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 29, 1853,
with a Capital of $100,000,
Mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the Community with
RELIABLE REMEDIES

Wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, located in Philadelphia—Home Dispensary and office,
No. 68 ARCH STREET,
has purchased from Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, his CELEBRATED
ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,
Known for upwards of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for
FEVER AND AGUE, &c.,
and his inestimable Remedy for
BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
ROWAND'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT,
which highly improved and
POPULAR REMEDIES, together with
The University's Remedy for Complaints of the LUNGS;
The University's Remedy for DISPEPSIA or INDIGESTION;
The University's Remedy for COSTIVE-BOWELS, are for sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 22. 72-3m

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.
Successful Treatment of Hernia!



THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5, Double $8. State which side is affected; and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Tropical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club-Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses,
No. 32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.
Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6mi

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,

PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $3; Children's $2 50.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.
32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.
Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6mi

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"LAKE JOHNSON."

A Stockholder in the C. F. Navigation Co. has read with much pleasure the Communication in the Observer over the above signature. The general tone and spirit is excellent.

His remarks on the probable injury the flowing interest might receive by Damming the River certainly deserve serious consideration, and no doubt he suggests: Has the State a right to confer the privilege on a corporation to obstruct by Dams, a great highway of Nature, which the public has enjoyed for ages—is indeed a question. If the State has no right to do so, it would seem to settle the question. It is a matter however for the *lawyers* and ultimately the Courts to determine, and might involve a long course of litigation.

Another idea advanced is, that when the current caused by opening the gates is lost in the slack water, the sand and soil carried with the current would there deposite and form shoals perhaps worse than any now in the River. This will inevitably be the case in most—how long is a question? Every person of observation must be aware, that heavy rains carry into the river vast quantities of soil and sand, which would deposit in the slack water. Before many years would not the entire pond be filled, making a continuous sand shoal from dam to dam, thereby rendering the Locks useless?

The writer in the days of his boyhood lived upon the bank of a beautiful stream, abounding in deep pools of crystal water, shaded by magnificent forest trees. Many delightful hours sports has he enjoyed, fishing and bathing in its waters. After an absence of some 15 or 20 years he visited his native place,—expected for a season to enjoy again his youthful sports; but to his astonishment he found every thing changed—the country all cleared—the stream filled up several feet above its former level; and not a hole to be found where a sizeable fish could swim. Such I predict will be the result, ultimately, of Slack water Navigation—a continuous sand-shoal from dam to dam—that is, should we be so unwise as to engage in the scheme, and *succeed in damming* the river.

Whilst agreeing with Lake Johnson in general, the following statement is an exception:

"That the river can be improved without Dams to increase the depth of the channel in dry seasons, admits of but little doubt. The process is simple, and would be attended with but small expense. Remove from the channel every obstruction; keep it open: the flow of water therein would be greater, the current stronger, and improvement in both width and depth, a certain and natural result."

Doubtless it is the duty of the Navigation Company to keep the channel free of obstructions. And the work of removing them must be repeated every season at *considerable labor and expense*. But that the "flow of water therein would be greater, the current stronger, and improvement in both *width and depth*"—needs only to be stated to show its utter fallacy.

In conclusion with you, Messrs. Editors, I hope to hear again from Lake Johnson: will he not give us some further reminiscences of the Nowinkles, the Calhardas, the Donaldsons, and their times? A STOCKHOLDER.

CONTEMPT OF POPULARITY.—Lord Mansfield had hearty contempt for that mushroom popularity so much sought and so much enjoyed by the politicians of this country, who rarely exhibit that independence of party trammels and party drill necessary to the acquisition of a solid reputation, which shall last after they and their generation have passed away. In a speech in the House of Lords he said:

"It has been said by a noble Lord on my left hand, that I likewise am running the race of popularity. If the noble lord means by popularity that applause by aftertimes on good and virtuous actions, I have long been struggling in that race; to what purpose all trying time can alone determine; but if the noble lord means that mushroom popularity, that is raised without merit, and lost without a crime, he is much mistaken in his opinion. I defy the noble lord to point out a single action in my life where the popularity of the times ever had the smallest influence on my determinations. I thank God I have a more permanent and steady rule for my conduct—the dictates of my own breast. Those that have foregone that pleasing adviser, and given up their minds to be the slaves of every popular impulse, I sincerely pity. I pity them still more, if their vanity leads them to mistake the shout of a mob for the trumpet of fame. Experience might inform them, that many, who have been saluted with the huzzas of a crowd one day, have received their execrations the next; and many who, by the popularity of their times, have been held up as spotless patriots, have, nevertheless, appeared upon the historian's page, when truth has triumphed over delusion, the assassins of liberty. Why, then, can the noble lord think that I am ambitious of present popularity, that relic of folly and shadow of renown, I am at a loss to determine."

Riches of the Soil.—The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer thus refers to the mineral resources of the State:—

Our reflections have turned in this direction by descriptions we have recently heard of the natural, but undeveloped resources of the country about the Sandy river and the two Kanawhas, in this State. It is, along the Ohio and in many othe parts, fine agricultural and grazing country, but its mineral resources are what excite surprise and admiration. Iron abounds, and coal, cropping out on the surface, is inexhaustible. The famous cannel coal is found here, in alternate strata with indefinite quantities of bituminous coal. The cannel coal has the appearance of a black rock, and is so hard and tenacious, that the ladies wear rings made of it. Some of the first inhabitants attempted to build houses of it, but the chimneys caught fire and burnt the buildings before they were completed. Dig a hole on the shores of some of those rivers and a valuable natural oil exudes, sufficient in a single day to fill a hogshead. Salt-water is found by boring on both Kanawhas, very valuable for the manufacture of salt; and side by side with the water, often arises a stream of inflammable gas, that supplies abundant fuel to work the furnace that reduces the water to salt. The boring is done by a chisel attached to a wooden shaft, and is often carried to the depth of 1200 feet, ere the water gushes up. In one instance, finding difficulty in getting the shaft to descend, heavy stone weights were attached to its lower extremity. Suddenly an explosion was heard, the enormous shaft, with its heavy weights, was thrown to a great distance in the air, and a perennial stream of salt water gushed out to a height of many feet, accompanied by a stream of inflammable gas. Within was one of Nature's laboratories of earthquakes. The chisel pierced it and the gas came forth in a harmless and useful form.

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1856.

YET ANOTHER SNOW.—The snow of the 4th inst. is not yet off the ground; but on Saturday evening last another storm of sleet and snow was added to it, making two since that of the 4th. And on Sunday morning, we were astonished at *a thunder storm*—vivid lightning, heavy thunder, and a cold rain, producing but little effect on the snow and sleet, which still cover the ground. We are not, it is true, the "oldest inhabitant," but nothing of the kind ever occurred here before within our knowledge. In the up-country we are informed that the snow is still from 6 to 12 inches deep, and the mails had been regularly carried in sleighs between Salem and Carthage up to Wednesday last, and probably ever since. Intercourse and trade and farming operations are almost totally interrupted in the western counties.

A friend has directed our attention to the following passage from Ecclesiasticus, chapter 43d, 13th to 22d verses, upon which his eye rested during his reading yesterday:—

"By his commandment he maketh the snow to fall apace and sendeth swiftly the lightnings of his judgment.

"Through this the treasures are opened: and clouds fly forth as fowls.

"By his great power he maketh the clouds firm, and the hail-stones are broken small.

"At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the south wind bloweth.

"The noise of the thunder maketh the earth to tremble: so doth the northern storm and the whirlwind: as birds flying he scattereth the snow, and the falling down thereof is as the lighting of grasshoppers.

"The eye marvelleth at the beauty of the whiteness thereof, and the heart is astonished at the raining of it.

"The hoar-frost also as salt he poureth on the earth, and being congealed, it lieth on the top of sharp stakes.

"When the cold wind bloweth, and the water is congealed into ice, it abideth upon every gathering together of water, and clotheth the water as with a breastplate.

"It devoureth the mountains, and burneth the wilderness, and consumeth the grass as fire.

"A present remedy of all is a mist *coming speedily*: a dew coming after heat, refresheth."

REMEMBER THE POOR.—Charitable people will not forget the efforts to be put forth on this and to-morrow evenings for the relief of the poor of our town during this dreadful winter. Those who do not find it convenient to attend the Soiree or the Concert, may promote the object by buying a ticket and staying at home. No such ticket will draw a blank.

PAINFUL REPORTS.—Our community has been painfully excited for some days past, by intelligence that the Editors of the Wilmington Herald and Journal (T. Burr, Jr., and Jas. Fulton,) had left Wilmington on Wednesday last, each accompanied by two friends, for the purpose of fighting a duel in South Carolina. Subsequently it was reported, and apparently on reliable authority, that Mr. Fulton had been mortally wounded in the side, and Mr. Burr's arm broken. But our latest information is, that the meeting certainly had not taken place up to Saturday.

It is said that Mr. Fulton was the challenger.

The affair has grown out of the excitement of the late Municipal election. It is deeply to be deplored; and to us lookers on, there appears to have been no adequate cause for it, even if we could admit that there can be an adequate cause for such a proceeding.

THE CURRENCY.—We have had a hearty laugh over a communication in the last Standard, signed "C. E. C." (not Q. E. D.) which, after coming down upon the "interested, mischief-making, and heated partizans," [*i. e.* the impudent editors,] who have dared to criticise the doings of the last Legislature, proceeds to expound the law, as passed by that body, called by courtesy "the assembled wisdom," and to correct, so he says, the "total misapprehension" under which the "rest of mankind" is laboring.

This writer is so profoundly versed in the law that he ignores altogether the fact that the Bank of Fayetteville issues notes of a less denomination than three dollars, and that it was against the ones and twos of that Bank that the law is aimed. He is very familiar with the ones and twos of South Carolina; but has never heard of those of Fayetteville! And he arrives at the sage conclusion, that the South Carolina ones and twos are receivable by the Public Treasurer, whilst *all* the bills of the Bank of Fayetteville are excluded! This may have been the intention of the law, for what we know, (and we rather think that "C. E. C." must have been a member of the Assembly—he is certainly ignorant enough to have been.) But it is certainly not so expressed in the law.

Again, if we understand the writer, he maintains that the law *repeals* "the absurd attempt to exclude these bills from circulation"—that is, Fayetteville threes and South Carolina ones and twos!! Did ever any one hear the like of that? What could the Standard (which certainly is not itself silly) mean by allowing a correspondent thus to expose himself?

We will only add, that the only reason we have for supposing that this writer has rightly construed the law, is, that the Legislature is so given to blundering, that they may, as usual, have meant one thing while they said another.

CORRECTION.—The Raleigh Standard mentions that Mr. Shepherd, of this county, was on the Committee on Revised Statutes, in the last Legislature, by which, or through which, the "Currency" Statute was framed or reported. This is a mistake. Mr. Shepherd was appointed on that committee, but owing to the engrossing nature of his duties as Chairman of the Committee of Finance, he asked to be excused, and was excused, from service on the Committee of Revisal. It is no disparagement to the other distinguished members of the Committee on Revisal to say, that if Mr. S. had served on that committee, we feel assured he would have known of the strange provisions of the Statutes on Currency and Bank Notes, and would, we think, have resisted an *indirect* legislation against the Bank of Fayetteville, and a law which it is well known no one of those who passed it is prepared to maintain in his own practice.

VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA.—A bill for the relief of Jas. Parsons, a citizen of Virginia, who in attempting to reclaim a fugitive slave in Pennsylvania was mobbed, arrested, charged with kidnapping, and held to bail to answer the charge, has passed the lower House of the Virginia Legislature almost unanimously. The Bill as introduced was intended to have general effect, but was so amended as to apply to this case only,—the whole subject of Northern wrongs having been referred to a select Committee.

The bill forbids Parsons to answer to the charge in any Pennsylvania Court, authorises the Governor to pay any charges for which the sureties of Parsons may be liable, then to demand the same from the Pennsylvania Executive, and failing to receive it, to seize any property of Pennsylvania or any of its citizens within the State of Virginia. In case of any further proceedings by Pennsylvania officials against Parsons, such as arrest, trial, conviction, and imprisonment, he is to be demanded by the Governor of Virginia; if without success the Legislature to be convened.

If the bill becomes a law serious trouble may be anticipated.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—The withdrawal of Mr. Richardson, and the unanimous nomination of Mr. Orr, of S. C. by the Locofoco caucus, have had no effect on the election, as will be seen.

A STRANGE CASE.—A Naval Court Martial is now in session in Philadelphia, to try an officer under very peculiar circumstances, which may be briefly stated thus: Capt. Dupont was a member of the Navy Board, and commander Ritchie, knowing that his name was before the Board and that he was in danger of being "retired," applied to his friend Dupont to know if it would not be expedient for him to submit his defence to the Board. Dupont advised him (so says Ritchie) not to make any defence, "as no one had a better prospect" of being retained than himself. At this very moment, as R. chie asserts, his prospects before the Board were bad, owing to Dupont's own efforts against him. The parties subsequently met at the La Pierre House, in Philadelphia, when Ritchie reproached Dupont in the severest manner for his conduct, and applied such opprobious epithets as liar, scoundrel and coward. Comr. Ritchie repeated this on a second occasion in a public manner at Washington city, when the matter was reported to the department, and the Court Martial was ordered in consequence. The accusation against the defendant simply charges him with being guilty of conduct subversive of good morals.

AMERICAN PUBLISHERS.—The Philadelphia North American says that "the most remarkable of all performances in the way of rapid publication has just been effected by a Philadelphia firm—Messrs. E. H. Butler & Co.—in placing before the public their edition of the third and fourth volumes of Macaulay's History of England. The whole process was accomplished with a degree of speed hitherto unrivalled. The London edition contained 1600 octavo pages. Of this large work the types were picked up and set, the pages stereotyped and printed, and copies of the first edition of ten thousand copies were in the hands of the publishers, bound, within fifty working hours from the commencement of the work."

The American is not a little pleased with this remarkable exhibition of Yankee enterprize, and thinks it will astonish the London publishers. *They*, when their edition was stereotyped and 20,000 copies ready for delivery, announced the fact, and 36,000 subscribers presented themselves. A delay of one month was asked to furnish the deficit.

The Boston Traveller in a notice of the business of Derby's publishing House in New York, says that during the past year it issued and sold of the Hidden Path, 18,000; Isora's Child, 5,000; The Star Papers, 25,000; Female Life Among the Mormons, 14,000; Bell Smith Abroad, 6,000; the Life of Sam Houston, 10,000; The Widow Bedott Papers, 12,000; and Peter Parley's two new books, 5,000 each.

"Alone," the first celebrated novel by a Virginian female writer, is continuously successful. Mr. Derby, the New York publisher, has already issued the nineteenth thousand, and we learn that the English reprint has also had an immense sale.

THE POET ROGERS.—An American, giving an account of his breakfasting with Rogers at his house in London, in 1852, says that Rogers remarked,—

"One of the most vivid pictures of my youth, comes to me just now, and I will relate it. I was walking home one evening in the Spring of '91, when I saw a crowd clustered about a door by the way-side. 'What is the occasion of this gathering?' I said. 'Come in,' replied a middle-aged woman at the door, 'and see.' She led me into a room where several persons were standing about a bedside, in tears. 'Whose body is this?' I asked, as I looked upon the serene face of an old man, who was lying in the sleep of death, with a countenance of childlike purity. 'This is John Wesley,' said one of the women."

Some one spoke of Longfellow. "Bring me his poems," said Rogers, "and read that verse I liked so much the other day." The lines having been read to him, he said: Tennyson and Longfellow are the two great artists of the present day. "How can I ever thank Bryant enough," he continued, "for his poem on death, and for that other piece which I can never read without tears, 'The Future Life.'" In tremulous tones he repeated one of the verses from this poem:

Will not thy own meek heart demand me there?
That heart whose fondest throbs to me were given:
My name on earth was ever in thy prayer,
Shall it be banished from thy tongue in heaven?

"Give my love to Bryant," he said several times, with much earnestness.

After the company had conversed about a portrait of Rogers himself, he said, "Come, let us change the topic, and set aside the little man for a great one. Bring me the likeness of Washington, and let us talk about him. That is the truly great man, and Stuart knew how to paint him." He then spoke of Franklin, quoting some of his wise sayings, which, he said, were incomparable. "I ought to have seen America," he added, "but, alas! I have waited too long."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Thursday, a message was received from the President of the United States, on the state of affairs in Kansas. He urgently recommends the adoption of such measures as the exigency seems to require. The organization of the territorial government of Kansas had been attended by serious difficulties and embarrassments, arising partly from the local administration and partly from unjustifiable interference from the inhabitants of some States with views foreign to the interests and rights of the territory. The Governor, instead of maintaining constant vigilance in the exercise of his duties, allowed his attention to be deviated from his official obligations by other objects—himself setting an example of violation of law and duty, which impelled the President to order that officer's removal.

The message alludes to the misdirected zeal of propagandist emigration, and the clashing of slavery and anti-slavery interests, as the cause of mischief, and emphatically condemns the efforts to anticipate or force a determination of that question in this incipient State. The first Legislative Assembly was for all practical purposes a lawful body. It condemns the formation of a free State constitution. The movement was revolutionary in its character; but if it reaches the point of organized resistance to the constitutional authorities, it will become a treasonable insurrection, and then becomes the duty of the General Government to suppress it.

The message concludes by saying that if the inhabitants of Kansas shall desire a State Constitution, and there shall be sufficient numbers for that purpose, the proper course will be to form a Convention; and recommends the enactment of a law to that effect. The President advises a special appropriation to defray any expenses which may become requisite to the execution of the laws and the maintenance of public order in the territory.

The message was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The President also communicated to the Senate Lord John Russell's letter of Jan'y 19, 1853, in which is the pledge that Great Britain intends strictly to carry out the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and to assume no sovereignty, direct or indirect, in Central America.

In a few remarks which followed, Mr. Mason of Va., Chairman of the Foreign Committee, remarked, that "when the question was presented to Congress in a tangible form, there would be no difference of opinion as to the incumbent duty this movement will impose. England will be held to the strict performance of the treaty obligations."

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House on Wednesday, Mr. Richardson said he was sincerely desirous for an organization of the House. It had been intimated here and elsewhere that there may be an election should he and other candidates retire from the contest. Gentlemen would bear testimony that the position he occupied was not of his own seeking, and from which he was anxious to recede to relieve the house from embarrassment. He would if possible have retired to-day, but will certainly do so to-morrow, from the candidacy for the Speakership.

One motion of Mr. Dowdell, a resolution was adopted that the daily sessions of the House be opened with prayer, and requesting the ministers of Washington to officiate.

The House then voted for Speaker with the following result: Banks 90; Richardson 65; Fuller 30; Campbell 5; Scattering 3.

Mr. Rust offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that if Banks, Richardson and Fuller will prevent the use of their names as candidates after to day, insurmoutable obstacles to an organization will be removed and the public interest greatly promoted.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table by a tie vote.

On a motion to that effect the House refused to order the main question. So the subject goes over till to-morrow. The House adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Fuller of Pa. withdrew his name from the list of candidates for the Speakership. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Rust, relative to Messrs. Banks, Richardson and Fuller withdrawing their names, and thus removing an insurmountable obstacle to organization, was laid on the table by a majority of 1.

The House proceeded to vote for Speaker, with the following result:—Banks 96, Orr (of S. C.) 68, Fuller 12. Ricaud 18, Campbell 3, scattering 6. Necessary to a choice 102.

Another ballot was had with about the same result.

A message from the President, on Kansas affairs, was received and read amid great confusion.

When the "message from the President was announced, Mr. Campbell of Ohio in a loud voice objected to its reception.

Great excitement was here exhibited, accompanied with much disorder. "Mr. Clerk" was simultaneously shouted by many voices, and several members, in their anxiety to be recognised, pressed forward to the area in front of the desk.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina. The gentleman from Ohio has objected to the reception of we know not what. I desire that the messenger announce what he brings here.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Let us go on with the election of a Speaker.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, standing in the area before the Clerk's desk, then endeavored to obtain a hearing, but was interrupted by uproarious shouts of "order."

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, called for the enforcement of the rule prohibiting debate.

Mr. CRAIGE. The gentleman from Ohio objects to the reception of a paper without indicating what that paper is. [Loud cries of "order!" "order!"] I want to whow what it is. ["Order!" "order!"] I do not intend to be put down in this manner. My point is——

Deafening calls to order prevented the gentleman from being heard; and

Mr. PAINE, of North Carolina, protested against the whole proceeding in remarks which were entirely lost amid the confusion.

The CLERK appealed to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Craige) to take his seat.

Mr. PAINE. I stand here as an American citizen, and I am ashamed of this scene of disorder.

Mr. CRAIGE. And I am ashamed to have a colleague that would invade the rights I am endeavoring to exercise, which I have the right to exercise, and which I intend to exercise.

Loud shouts of "order," during which Mr. Paine vainly essayed to be heard.

Mr. Stephens of Geo. moved that the message be received. Carried, 117 to 84.

Mr. Marshall of Ken. moved that it be read. Carried, 108 to 87. [All the North Carolina members who were present voted for both motions.]

Of Friday's proceedings we know nothing material, the mails having failed this morning, and the telegraph having got out of order just as the report was begun.

THE LATE COL. ROULHAC.—The Raleigh Christian Advocate gives the following particulars of the lamented death of Col. Roulhac, which we briefly mentioned in our last:—

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. J. G. B. Roulhac returned from his dinner to his store, apparently in good health. On entering the store, his clerks went to dinner, leaving him alone, in the counting room. A few minutes afterward, Mr. Taylor, of Washington, stepped in, and found Mr. Roulhac sitting on a lounge, with his head thrown back, DEAD! Every effort that skill and affection could suggest was employed to restore him, in vain. The vital spark was gone. He left his family, in health, and the same afternoon was borne back to them a corpse.

We have not heard the opinion of the Physicians, but presume the disease of which he died was apoplexy. He was a prominent citizen and merchant; and his sudden demise has cast a gloom over this community.

Reader! "Be ye also ready."

The Mayor of Raleigh has appointed 49 Delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention to be held at Richmond on Wednesday next.

NEW POST OFFICES.—Buie's Creek, Harnett County, J. M. McLeod Post Master.

Pikesville, Wayne County, C. T. Perkins, P. M.

THE COLD.—A letter from a friend in Yadkin county says that during the last two weeks snow has fallen there to the depth of 23 inches. It still lies on the ground to the depth of 12 or 15 inches. The Yadkin River at Shallow Ford is covered with ice from 1 to 2 feet thick. Thermometer 1° below zero.

MARRIED,

Near Midway, Barbour Co., Ala., 15th inst., by H. Pipkin, Esq., Mr. WM. SMITH, of Huntsville, N. C., to Mrs. SARAH E. COLEMAN, of Barbour Co., Ala.

DIED,

In this vicinity, yesterday morning, Mrs. MARY POWELL, in the 89th year of her age. She was the mother of J. W. Powell, Esq. Her remains were carried to Lumberton for interment.

In this county, on Saturday the 19th inst. ZILPHA CATHARINE, third daughter of Daniel McDonald, aged 1 month and 19 days.

Her body is now lying in the tomb,
But it shall live again,
Bright and beautiful, like the body of the
Lord Jesus Christ.

At Yadkinville, 3d inst., aged 32, Mrs. CYNTHIA T., wife of Robert Williams, and daughter of the late Col. John Williams of Tennessee, leaving a husband and three small children to mourn her loss.—Com.

In Sampson Co., at the residence of Geo. Robinson, Esq., 22d inst., AGNES ALTONA, daughter of Maj. Neill and Margaret Jane McDugald, aged nearly three years.

In Salem on the 24th inst., Mrs. JULIANA EBERHARD, relict of Jacob Christian Eberhard, deceased, aged 85 years.

In Greensborough, on the 19th inst., Mr. JAMES M. BLAND, well known to the travelling community as a stage contractor, and of late years landlord of the Bland House, in Greensborough.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 28.

BACON—		12½ a	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		25 a	Cuba	46	a 47
CANDLES—E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—		5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a	1 10
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Tanners'	75 a	1 00
Laguira	13½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 75 a	
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a	0 00
Fair to Good	8½	a 8¾	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	8	a	Flaxseed	1 50 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½ a	15
Gunny	18	a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a	0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a	0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a	00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a	55
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a	53
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	50 a	00
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a	65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a	2 50
Family	8 50 a	0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a	6 00
Superfine	8 25 a	0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	8 00 a	0 00	Holland "	1 50 a	2 00
Scratched	7 75 a	0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	12	a 13
Corn	85 a	90	Crushed	11½ a	12½
Wheat	1 50 a	0 00	St. Croix	10	a 11
Oats	45 a	00	Porto Rico	9	a 10
Peas	70 a	75	New Orleans	9	a 10
Rye	90 a	1 00	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HYDES—Dry	8	a 10	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00 a	00
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a	15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD	$2½ a	$2½
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	4	a 4½	8 x 10	$2½ a	$2½
LARD—	0	a 12	10 x 12	$2½ a	00
LEAD—	8¼	a 00	WOOL—	15 a	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—New begins to come in and sells about quotations.

Cotton—A few sales on Friday at 8¾; but the principal sales were made at ¼ less,—we continue former figures. The foreign news shows a decline. For particulars see foreign news in another part of this paper.

Flour—Steady and firm.

Spirits Turpentine 35 to 36.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 50, hard 1 50. Spirits, no sales on Friday or Saturday. Rosin 1 10. Tar 2 05. 3 rafts Timber sold at 4 50, 5, and 10 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

McLaurin's Line. Jan'y 26, Str Southerner with goods for sundry persons.

Banks's Line. Jan'y 27, Str J R Grist with goods for sundry persons.

Lutterloh's Line, Jan'y 24, Str Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for H A London, Boon & Co. R W Kinlaw, H Tew, J Warden, W Strickland, B Bass, S M Thomas, J Jackson, N McCall, A Guthrie, D Gee.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, Jan'y 26, Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for sundry persons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 23.—Schr. J H Chadbourn fm Boston. 25.—Brigs Emily, and Plumas fm Boston, Trenton fm Newburyport; Schrs. A J DeRosset, J Forsythe, and A Somers, fm New York, E Ward fm Boston, V Sharp fm Providence.

BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

MR. T. C. FANNING proposes to give a Soiree on Monday, January 28th, for the exclusive benefit of the Poor. The whole proceeds to be distributed by a committee chosen on the evening of the Soiree. As there will be no expenses for Music, Room and all other contingent expenses, the Subscriber hopes that all who feel interested in alleviating the sufferings of those who are in immediate want will contribute for that purpose.

Tickets One Dollar, admitting one Gentleman with Ladies, may be had of the subscriber or the following Gentlemen, who have kindly consented to take an active part in this charitable object. The subscribers will also receive any donations from those wishing to contribute.

T. S. Lutterloh, R. M. Orrell, W. Whitehead, Peter Crow, E. N. Robinson, Alex. Johnson, Jr., J. H. & F. N. Roberts, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, James M. Williams, Jas. T. Gilliam, Walter Draughon, J. E. Bryan, Wm. Booth, W. H. Haigh, J. C. Haigh, T. M. Sackett, Dr. J. F. Foulkes, Edwin Glover, A. J. O'Hanlon, W. G. Matthews, W. A. Rose, A McPherson, Jr., D. & W. McLaurin, J. B. Starr, D. G MacRae, H. L. Brantly, T. C. Fanning. Jan. 24, 1856.

CONCERT!

THE FAYETTEVILLE AMATEUR CLUB will give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music on Tuesday evening, 29th inst., at the Fayetteville Hall,—proceeds for the benefit of the Poor.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

Jan'y 24. 73-

Valuable Property for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his NURSERY on Rowan Street, containing Four and one-fourth Acres, very highly enriched, underdrained, &c. The Buildings are in good repair, and the Water (both Well and Spring) is most excellent. The Lot is stocked with the very best Fruit Trees, many of which are of bearing age. The Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, &c., are of the most approved and rare varieties. The Nursery Stock is large and choice. This lot will be sold with or without the *Nursery Stock and Glass*, as may suit the purchaser. To any one desirous of engaging in the Nursery Business he would say, an examination of his books will give satisfaction as to profits, &c.

—ALSO,—

21 1-10 Acres of Land on the Mile Branch. Said Land is admirably adapted to the cultivation of Fruit Trees, Grapes, &c. It has on it plenty of Muck to manure the whole. There is a good elevation on it for a building, and plenty of Cypress for putting up trellises for Grape Vines, &c.

Terms accommodating.

☞ In my absence apply to T. S. Lutterloh.

C. LUTTEROH.

Jan'y 26 73-2w

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by the late Rev'd Colin McIver, I will on the 18th FEBRUARY 1856, proceed to sell, on the premises, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mrs. Sarah McIver, together with such other property conveyed in said Trust as may be necessary to satisfy the provisions thereof. D. A. RAY, Trustee.

Jan'y 26, 1856. 73-ts

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON the 18th February, 1856, I will sell on the premises all the perishable property belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. Sarah McIver.

E. W. BARGE, Administrator.

Jan'y 26, 1856. 73-ts

VACANT LOT FOR SALE.

THE vacant Lot owned by the Bank of Cape Fear on the North side of Hay Street, bounded on the west by A. Graham's Lot and on the east by the late Dr. Hiram Robinson's Lot, fronting on Hay Street 20 feet and running back to Old Street, will be sold at Public Auction at the Market House on Saturday the 16th February next. Terms made known at sale.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Cashier.

Jan'y 28. 73-ts

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock formerly owned by Holland, Weisiger & Co., will still carry on the Wagon Making and Blacksmithing business generally. Always on hand, Wagons of all sizes, with Wood or Iron Axletrees, with or without Bodies. Repairing done promptly and warranted to give the fullest satisfaction. Machine work of any description made or repaired. Mill work and in short any thing that can be made of wood, iron or steel. I have the best Horse-shoer in the county, and am determined to spare no pains to please those who may favor me with their patronage. Mr. Jesse Weisiger will superintend the work in the Wood Shop as usual. Don't forget the old Shop corner of Maxwell and Franklin streets, Fuller's old stand. J. W. WELSH.

Jan'y 26. 73-3m

FOR SALE,

A FEW good FARM HORSES, apply soon to M. McKINNON.

Jan'y 26. 73-3m

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, on Saturday the 2d of February, at the Round Top, one TURPENTINE STILL and Fixtures.

Also, at the same time and place, 287 acres of Land located at the Round Top on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 23 miles from Fayetteville.

The Still and Fixtures are in good repair on said Land, which is a first rate location.

For further information inquire of J. L. BRYAN.

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.

DUNCAN MURCHISON.

Jan'y 24, 1856. 1t

NEW CROP OF SEEDS,

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.

ASPARGUS.
BEANS—Early China,
" Early Valentine,
" Early Mohawk,
" Large White Lima.
BEETS—Early Turnip Bassano,
" Early Blood Turnip,
" Long Dark Blood,
" White French Sugar.
CABBAGE—Early York,
" Early Large York,
" Early Sugar Loaf,
" Large Late Drumhead,
" Large Flat Dutch,
" Green Globe,
" Red Dutch.
CARROT—Large White,
" Large Orange.
CELERY—Large White Solid.
CRESS—Or Peppergrass.
COLLARDS.
CUCUMBERS—Long Green,
" Early Short Green,
" Early Frame.
CORN—Sweet or Sugar.
EGG PLANT.
LETTUCE—Early Head,
" Paris Coss.
MELON—Long Island Water,
" Green Citron,
" Green Nutmeg,
" Yellow Cantaloup,
" Large Yellow.
MUSTARD—White and Brown.
ONION—Large Red,
" Large Yellow,
" White Portugal.
PARSLEY—Curled and Double.
PARSNIP—Long Dutch.
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
" Early Washington,
" Large White Marrowfat.
PEPPER—Large Bell,
" Long Cayenne.
RADISH—Early Short Top,
" Long Scarlet,
" White Turnip.
RHUBARB.
SPINAGE.
SALSIFY—Or Vegetable Oyster.
SQUASH—Early Bush Scallop,
" Summer Crookneck,
" Boston Marrow,
" White Crookneck.
TOMATO—Large Red,
" Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Early Flat Dutch,
" Large White Globe,
" Large Norfolk,
" Ruta Baga.
SAGE
SWEET MAJORUM.
SUMMER SAVORY.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 25, 1856. 73-tf

LOST OR STOLEN.

A POCKET BOOK containing two Notes; one for $150 made by John Davis, and one for $58 with credits reducing to between $19 and $20, made by Duncan Baxter, in favor of the subscriber. All persons are forbid trading for the above notes.

W. N. D. McMILLAN,
Randalsville, Robeson County.

Jan'y 25. 73-3tpd

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE, JAN'Y 28, 1856.

AN INSTALMENT of 5 per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company is called for, payable on the 1st day of March next; and also, Monthly calls of 5 per cent., until the 1st day of January 1857, when the whole amount will be due.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. M. ROSE,
Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

31-1tmt1857

HARNETT COUNTY CREDITORS

ARE hereby notified to present their claims to BENJAMIN F. SHAW, Clerk, before the 1st day of FEBRUARY next. And County Officers, Receivers of Public Moneys, are required to have their respective accounts, together with their vouchers, ready for settlement with the Committee of Finance, as required by Law, on the 1st day of February.

By order of the Committee of Finance of Harnett County.

JNO. GREEN, A. S. McNEILL, D. McCORMICK, } Committee of Finance

Jan'y 15, 1856. 73-1t

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

THE SUBSCRIBER has erected a STEAM SAW MILL, 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for my Lumber. DAVID KIVETT.

Cumberland Co., Jan'y 25, 1856. 73-6m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of Horney & Skeen is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the parties.

A. S. HORNEY,
JAMES C. SKEEN.

Franklinsville, Jan'y 17, 1856 73*3t

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day associated themselves together under the firm of HORNEY & LARRENCE, for the purpose of *Merchandizing*, and Manufacturing

COTTON YARN and *SHEETINGS*, at

The ISLAND FORD MILLS

in this place; having leased the said Mills for a specified term.

A. S. HORNEY.
AUSTIN LARRENCE.

Franklinsville, N. C., Jan'y 17, 1856. 73*3t

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to me by Note or Account are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same. *Particularly* those in arrears with E. L. & J. A. Pemberton. J. A. PEMBERTON.

Jan'y 24, 1856. 72-1m

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, } Office of the Secretary of State, }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal [L. S.] of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan'y 24, 1856. 73-6m

Sign of the Skeleton Wagon.

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the MERCHANTS and PLANTERS, that he has opened a REPOSITORY for the sale of **CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c.,** at

No. 26 Beekman Street,

RUNNING THROUGH TO 18 SPRUCE STREET—ENTRANCE ON EITHER STREET.

The main floor, (185 feet in length,) affords ample room for keeping always on hand, a large and complete assortment of every description and variety, *as per chart.*

Having learned the trade in the Factory of his father, he is practically familiar with every department in the business, and is therefore enabled to oversee orders for any kind of work entrusted to him, and superintend every stage of its manufacture.

His long residence in the South and West, and intimate knowledge of every section, and his experience while with Messrs. Baldwin & Starr, and Messrs. Frothingham, Newell & Co., gives him many advantages in the selections required for the different parts of the country. Also an acquaintance with the **character of work, Draft, Track, Height of Wheels, quality and size of Springs and Axles** necessary for the particular localities.

Particular attention paid to special orders, either through merchants or to the subscriber direct, and all prices guaranteed to be as low as the work can possibly be furnished, and which will be equal, in every respect to that of the very best and oldest city or country establishments.

26 BEEKMAN STREET is within a few doors of the Park, on the South-East side, across from the Astor House, and in a line from Park Place, Murray, Warren and Chamber Sts., near the Brick Church, Lovejoy's and Clinton Hotels.

Having convenient office accommodations, and papers from the Southern Cities and Towns, he trusts that he may have the pleasure of a call from his friends, and from those who will do him the favor to examine his assortment, and being the only establishment adapted to the Southern trade, in the lower part of the City, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

He begs to refer those unacquainted with him, to any of the Jobbing Houses in New York City, engaged in the Southern or Western Trade.

Great care will be taken in Packing and engaging Freight, Insurance, &c. A discount allowed to the trade.

WM. L. McDONALD.

N. B.—Wm. L. McDonald takes pleasure in referring to the Merchants of Fayetteville.

New York, Jan'y 1856. 73-19

To Turpentine, Timber, Tar and Corn and Cotton Makers.

FOR SALE.

705 WITH the choice of 1800 acres of valuable LAND, situated twelve miles from Lumberton, within three miles of Lumber River, and on or very near the line of the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road. To persons engaged or desiring to engage in business of either of the above branches, this Land presents unusual inducements. Growing a sufficient number of pines to cut seven locks of boxes, and furnishing trees of sufficient size to make from 3 to 500 sticks of ton timber of 1000 feet each. In addition to this, it is considered as being excellent Farming land producing Cotton from 6 to 1200 lbs., to the Acre.

This Land is situated on Ashpole Swamp, in a healthy and desirable section of Robeson county, N. C.

For terms, &c., apply to M. E. McNEILL,
Lumberton, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 63-3mpd

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two story family mansion, containing seven rooms on the first floor in each, with front and rear piazza and portico, a one kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a never failing well of water, all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame Barn 60 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house, Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $8,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart; and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers. J. & T. WADDILL

Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 24-tf

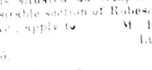
LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.

August 7, 1855. 26tf



Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH

June 14, 1855. 9-tf

FIFTY TONS GUANO.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall Stock of **GROCERIES,** embracing a large and general assortment in their line, which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates for Cash, Country Produce, or on the usual credit to prompt paying customers.

ALSO,

Fifty Tons Best Peruvian Guano, for Cash, at 3 cents per pound.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 27, 1855. 36-tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

LAW BOOKS.

WHARTON'S American Criminal Law, new and third Edition:
" Precedents of Indictments and Pleas;
" on the American Law of Homicide;
" Law Dictionary;
Morris on the Law of Replevin;
Troubat on Limited Partnership;
Wharton & Stile's American Medical Jurisprudence,
Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 19.

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL

March 14, 1856 82tf

28 Gross (3000) Webster's Elementary Spelling Books. 20 dozen Webster's Pictorial Spelling Books.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 13.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of **NEW GOODS,**

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes; Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common.

THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.

Nov. 12. 52-tf

NEW BOOKS.

PRESCOTT'S History of Philip 2d; Life of Sidney Smith; Orchard's History of the Paptists; Mimic Life, by Mrs. Ritchie; Peter Parley's Adventures of Gilbert Go-Ahead; Balloon Travels of Robert Merry and his young Friends over various Countries in Europe; Widow Bedott Papers; Miss Bunkley's Testimony of an Escaped Nun, (the genuine book;) Mackey's Masonic Lexicon; Barnes's Prayers; Presbyterian Psalmodist; The Psalmist, small size; Anthon's Classical Dictionary; Bolmar's Perrin's Fables; Banker's Cases; Blotters; &c., &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

CLINTON
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th inst., after a short vacation.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

I. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the **Steward's Department**, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

The Trustees have engaged for the next year the services of a celebrated Musician, Mr. Stradelli, of the State of New York, to take charge of the Musical Department, and also his Lady, Mrs. Stradelli, to conduct the Painting. These engagements will give superior advantages to those who wish to study the ornamental branches.

The Faculty of Teachers associated with Mr. Graves in conducting the Literary Department, are the same as for the last year, and are well known to be inferior to none.

H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees

Clinton, Jan'y 8, 1856. 69-3m

COUNTY CREDITORS

ARE hereby notified to present their claims to Jno McLaurin, Clerk, before the 1st day of Feb'y next. And County Officers, receivers of public Monies, are required to have their respective accounts, together with their vouchers, ready for settlement with the Committee of Finance, as required by law, on the 1st day of February. By order of the Committee of Finance of Cumberland County.

G. DEMING, Ch'm'n

Jan'y 14. 69-tf

Town papers 2 weeks.

The Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow. Also, Self-Culture in Reading, Speaking and Conversation, by Sherwood. A further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 14.

MATTRESSES.

THE Subscriber is now making, and will constantly keep on hand a supply of good SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES. He invites persons in want of Mattresses, Cushions, &c., to call and see him at the old stand of Jacob Ottarburg, Hay st., Fayetteville.

H. LOCKAMAN.

Jan. 3, 1856. 69-tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

TURPENTINE Distillers can get supplied with Spirit Barrels, through the distilling season, at the market prices at THO. J. JOHNSON'S,
Near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.

Jan. 10, 1856. 69-4w

AXES.

15 DOZEN Turpentine and Timber Axes for sale by THO. J. JOHNSON

Jan. 10. 69-4w

CANDLES.

20 BOXES Pearl, Adamantine and Sperm Candles, for sale by THO. J. JOHNSON.

Jan. 10. 69-4w

Pure White Lead and Putty, fresh, for sale by THO. J. JOHNSON.

Jan. 10. 69-4w

GLUE.

IRISH Glue, in barrels, for Distiller's use, said to be the BEST for gluing Spirit Barrels. Truss Hoops, Coopers' Tools, Turpentine Hacks, and Files, together with a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, suited to the trade.

THO. J. JOHNSON.

Jan. 10, 1856. 69-4w

The Presbyterian Psalmodist, square, or character note edition. Also, the same work round notes. A further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 10.

Impression Paper, for writing without pen or ink; buff, pink, and white Bath Letter Paper; amber laid, silver bordered and plain Visiting Cards; sup'r Bristol Board Cards; Envelopes; &c., &c. Just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 10.

GARDEN SEEDS.

WE Have received a general assortment of LANDRETH'S celebrated GARDEN SEEDS. Warranted fresh and genuine, of the Crop of 1855.

For sale by S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 10. 69-6w

GARDEN SEED.

I HAVE just received a large supply of fresh and genuine Garden Seed.

These Seed were grown in Western New York in 1855. Call and see what LARGE PAPERS can be sold for FIVE CENTS.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 14. 69-4w

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will by promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience. I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

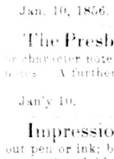
Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15. 46-tf

NOTICE.



THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Topographical, Statistical, and Historical GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND, 2 vols.

Also, further supplies of Roget's Thesaurus of English Words; The Hidden Path; Cleve Hall; Light and Darkness, a Story of Fashionable Life; Lorenzo Dow's Works; Bronson's Elocution; The Student's Speaker; Dossey's Choice; Sanders', McGuffey's, Parker's and other School Readers; Bullions' and Smith's English Grammars; Emerson's, Smith's, Davies' and other Arithmetics; and School Books generally.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 12. 48-

FREIGHTING
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag. Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask; and that a **REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.** from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Carriage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.

Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

North Carolina Readers.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, *upon very favorable terms*, to Teachers, Booksellers, Merchants, Book Pedlars, and others, the **SERIES of NORTH CAROLINA READERS,** Nos. 1 and 2, by Professor Hubbard, of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by Calvin H. Wiley, Esq., now Superintendent of Common Schools. Of Nos. 1 and 2, which are new books, just issued, we will hand a copy gratis to any Teacher who may apply.

E. J. HALE & SON.

OVERSEER WANTED.

THE subscriber will give good wages to a competent Overseer, well recommended as to character and competency, to take charge of his Rose Hill Plantation, near Fayetteville, for the ensuing year. One well acquainted with making Naval Stores, particularly Tar, preferred.

JOHN H. HAUGHTON

Pittsborough, Dec. 20. 63-tf

FALL GOODS, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now Receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

Foriegn and Domostic, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

With a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

To which they invite the attention of Merchants, the Ladies and all, and which they offer at LOW PRICES for CASH, or on Time to punctual customers at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

NEW STOCK OF

Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL

AND

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Together with a large and varied stock of

Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call, as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

oct. 8 E. J. HALE & SON.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE,

1855.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving his usual assortment of the most approved styles of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

LADIES' GAITERS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS,

and Children's Shoes of various descriptions.

—ALSO,—

TRAVELLING and PACKING TRUNKS, and CARPET BAGS, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Old customers and new ones are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

☞ First come, first served.

J. C. THOMSON, Old Stand,
Market Square.

Sept. 3, 1855. 33-tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE President and Directors are now ready to receive proposals for constructing the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road between Little's Mills in Richmond County and Albemarle in Stanly County, and they invite proposals for the following work:—

Section 1st. For constructing the Road from Little's Mills to Clark's Creek, 10 miles.

Sec. 2d. For constructing Road from Clark's Creek to the Pee Dee River, 5 miles.

Sec. 3d. For the construction of a Bridge across Pee Dee River.

Sec. 4th. For the construction of the Road from the Pee Dee River to Albemarle, 8½ miles.

Proposals will be received and considered for the Grading and making all necessary side ditches and Culverts from the Pee Dee to Albemarle, omitting planking.

By a resolution of the Stockholders, before the President and Directors can enter into these contracts an individual subscription of $15,000 will have to be made,—it is asked that the friends of the work will submit such bids, either subscribing or guaranteeing that amount so as to enable the work at once to go on.

JAS. G. COOK,
Pres't F. & A. P. R. Co.

Oct. 25. 47-tf

FAMILY BIBLES.

A LARGE Stock. Also, Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

BEECHCROFT, by the Author of Heartsease, &c; The Private Life of an Eastern King; Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature; McKenzie's Miscellaneous Works; The Contrast between Good and Bad Men, by Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring. Also, further supplies of The Great Iron Wheel; Alone; Heir of Redcliffe; Berrian's, Barnes' and Thornton's Family Prayers; Gillott's 303, Perry's Double Action, and many other kinds of Steel Pens; Carmine Inks; Camel Hair Pencils; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 12.

J. N. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS,

MEDICINES & CHEMICALS,

Paints; Oils; Dye-Stuffs;

VARNISHES; WINDOW-GLASS AND Putty; Glass-Ware; Perfumery; Fine Soaps; Fine Tooth and Hair Brushes; Paint Brushes; Field and Garden Seeds; Spices; Snuffs; Surgical Instruments; Patent Medicines; Pure Liquors for Medicinal Purposes; Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

Orders from Country Physicians and Merchants respectfully solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both in regard to quality and price.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Oct. 27. 48-tf

25 BOXES TALLOW CANDLES. Also, a lot of PLAIN and FANCY WAX CANDLES. For sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 7. 51-tf

Rio and Java Coffee, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 7. 51-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., 13tf
Dec. 12, 1855.

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852 f

FURTHER SUPPLY OF BOOKS.

ELDORADO, by Bayard Taylor; A Basket of Chips, by Brougham; Table Traits, by Dr. Doran; The Renegade; Modern Pilgrims by Geo. Wood; Helen Leeson, a peep at New York Society; India, China and Japan, by Bayard Taylor; The Hidden Path; Hearts ease; Mitchell's Traveller's Guide; Cumming's Works; Andrews' Latin English Lexicon; Small Edition of Psalms and Hymns, plain and gilt; Smellie's Philosophy; Greene's Analysis; Webster's Dictionaries; Cutter's Anatomy, Physiology, &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 31.

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE.

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:

Plain col'd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and C'LOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO,—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Sacks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Sept. 20. 37-tf

New Wagon Establishment

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached, —interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.

Sept. 20, 1855. 39-

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

S. M. THOMAS

IS Receiving, direct from New York, a large and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c.

To which he would call the attention of the LADIES, his friends, and the Public generally,—to give him a call and examine his Stock before making their purchases. He intends to let the People decide whether they are pretty, or, whether they are CHEAP, when they examine his Stock and hear his prices.

He would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Corner of Market and Gillespie St.,

Sept. 27. 39-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 26, 1855. 8tf

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.—

Further supplies just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 22.

PLEASANT HILL
MALE ACADEMY.

SITUATED in a neighborhood of health and plenty, in the south west corner of Alamance county, and surrounded by many things to make it a comfortable and pleasant situation, will commence its 2d session on MONDAY the 7th January, 1856, under the care of

J. W. SHIVE,

who designs building up a School of high order, to prepare Students for College, as well as useful and practical business. Strict attention will be paid to the morals of those under his charge.

Board can be had with the Principal or elsewhere at $6 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session:

Primary Department,	$5 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	7 50
Higher branches of Mathematics and Languages,	12 50

It is desirable that payment be made half in advance.

Maj. WM. PATTERSON,
P. C. SMITH, Esq.,
Dr. B. A. SELLARS,
Rev. SHUBAL EVANS,
Dr. WM. A. COBLE,
Board of Education.

Dec. 24, 1855. 69tlw

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Saddlery and Leather,
Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Ready-made Clothing, and
Staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

Negro Blankets, Kerseys and Shoes for sale by W. H. CARVER

Nov. 7 51-tf

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE

CHEAP,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES and LIQUORS,

Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.

Nov. 7 51-tf

Fanny Fern's New Book, ROSE CLARK, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 22.

JONES'S EQUITY.

VOLUME 1, just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 22, 1855. 3-tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 20tf

McLAURIN & STRANGE

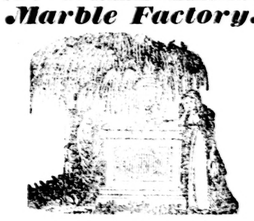
HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 10. 54-tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices.

S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

FOR SALE.

2.000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof, and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854 4tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

Buckwheat Flour in 12½ lb. Bags, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 7. 51-tf

Methodist Hymns, various styles; and Methodist Disciplines, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 22.

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

FEMALE SCHOOL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MR. & MRS. BURWELL'S School will commence a WEDNESDAY, January 2d, 1856. A few additional boarders can be taken in the family of the Principal. For terms, course of study, &c., address

REV. R. BURWELL,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Dec. 15, 1855. 68*3t

NOTICE.

THE Exercises of the Pleasant Grove Academy, a Classical School situated two miles from Elon College, will commence on the 9th inst., under the superintendence of Mr. Dugald Patterson, who is favorably known as an instructor of youth.

Tuition, $8, $10 and $12.

Board from $7 to $8.

F. K. NASH
T. BERRY.

Jan'y 7. 69*2

Diocesan Training School of North Carolina, at Asheville.

THIS SCHOOL will open on the First of January at which time it is hoped that the additional buildings will have been completed. It is designed not to receive more than twelve or fifteen pupils for the first year. Application for admission may be made to the Rector, at Asheville, or to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson.

No particular age is prescribed.

Terms for Board and Tuition, $200 per session of ten months; one-half payable semi-annually, in advance.

Pupils not able to pay these terms, being recommended by the clergyman of their Parish, shall receive such reduction of full charge as may be previously agreed upon.

In case any Parish in North Carolina shall send to the school, in its own name, an approved pupil, the expenses of Board, Tuition, Books and Clothing will be offered by the year at $200, payable in advance.

For explanatory circulars address

JARVIS BUXTON

Asheville, Jan. 1856. 71-tf

TEACHER WANTED.

A Gentleman well qualified to teach the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, will find a situation with a liberal salary on application to John A. Smith and Brother, 20 miles north of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Averasborough.

Jan'y 19, 1856. 71*4t

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by John A. Scott, and two good Building Lots adjoining, containing one acre each. These Lots run from Winslow to Robinson streets. Persons desiring to purchase will please call and examine.

If not previously disposed of privately the above property will be sold on Friday, 1st February, at the Market House at 12 o'clock. Apply to the tenants on the premises or to A. M. CAMPBELL,
Auctioneer.

Jan'y 21. 71-4t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A New one story Dwelling House, 25 by 50 feet, with a good kitchen, good well of water, splendid grape arbour, and 67 fine young peach trees. The lot contains an acre and a quarter, and fronts on the Southern Plank Road on Winslow street running back to Robinson street. It is owned and occupied by Everett Scott.

If not previously sold at private sale, it will be sold at Auction at the Market House in Fayetteville on Friday the 1st day of February next. Terms, three months credit, for an approved negotiable note. Persons desirous of buying will please call and examine the premises. A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer

Jan'y 19. 71*2td

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has moved his STOCK OF GOODS to the Store recently occupied by John Hollins, Esq., foot of Haymount, nearly opposite Mr. Geo. McNeill's, where he will constantly keep on hand a variety of

DRY GOODS,

And a General Stock of

GROCERIES,

&c. &c., which he will sell low for CASH, or exchange for country produce. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to offer them bargains.

WM. BOW.

Jan'y 19. 71-3t

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,*"** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, following with certain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set** to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one quarter part of material. Our staves are made perfect, have the same hollow and round as when set in cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of even weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight.* They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at Franklinsville, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855. 62*6m

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN from my Lot in Richmond County, on Sunday night last, my HORSE. Said horse was an iron-gray or brownish color; he had marks of gear on him, and his fore-top cut off very short; he was shod on the fore feet, walked fast, is a good trotter, and would pace; there was a white mark on his back, on the right side, about six or eight inches square; also, a small wart on the right side, a little below the white mark.

The horse was taken by a man calling himself John Campbell, who says he was raised in Pitt county, and has been in this neighborhood about two years; he is a Cooper by trade, and says he has worked in Turpentine all his life time; he is a little round-shouldered, has a stout body for a small man, and will not weigh as much as I stated, 145 or 150 pounds; has a very mean look, is very fond of negro company, and his conversation has a good deal of the negro mixed with it.

I will pay $50 for the delivery of the Horse, or $50 for the thief.

M. N. CAMPBELL,
Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

I will also reward any person for any information that will lead to the recovery of either. M. N. C.

Sep. 10, 1855. 36-tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John